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(A COMPENDIUM.)

[BY SIR WILLIAM WILKINSON.]

DOUBLING AND REDOUBLING.**WHEN NOT TO DOUBLE.**

53.—Do not double (1) a ONE contract (unless you have agreed to play the American conventions (see ss. 25, 28, 70).
Anthony, p. 103, 'never double No-trumps or an attacking suit declaration (e.g., a major suit) of a one-trick order.' He would, however, (p. 39) as Second Player double a one call in a minor suit, if he has two or three stoppers: this 'merely means that the second player can take care of suit—it is a general intimation to his partner to go No-trumps or to branch off into a more valuable suit declaration' (p. 100). So Butler, p. 28, 'it is far better for second player to double first player's one Club and so inform his partner that he holds the clubs than for him to make a call of one diamond. . . . It is not a genuine double, but information to your partner and a strong invitation for him to No-trumps' (p. 45). Bascule, p. 43, 'if dealer has made a declaration out of which he would probably be taken by his partner, such as "one Club" or "one Diamond," and you feel confident that your Clubs or Diamonds, as the case may be, are better than his, your best course is to double him; but not in a major suit.'

Foster, p. 206, 'no modern player now uses a one-trick double with any idea of defeating the contract.' He advocates the 'modern Conventional Doubles,' which he explains and illustrates (pp. 204-221). Bergholt, p. 128, 'a call of One No-trump, like a call of One in a suit, is never likely to be doubled; p. 106, 'it is generally accepted maxim that it is never worth while doubling a bid of One.' He says elsewhere (p. 106) that players do not nowadays double 'to show one or more tricks in the adverse suit and invite a No-trumper.' He trusts that 'highly undesirable American conventions will never be adopted in England.'

Manning was of the same opinion. Speaking of this 'totally immoral convention' he said 'to double a Spade when you have not got anything in the suit, as a signal to your partner to go No-trumps when he has not got a No-trumper, is subversive of the true principles of the game and perilously near the line of "shut" calling.' But in his later book (2 Manning p. 106) he observes that the informative double by Second, 'of a bid of One is often very useful, and although old fashioned players object to it, it is coming into vogue.' Yet his last pronouncement is against it (Daily Mail 7.1.22) 'What is called "the informative double" is coming into vogue in some quarters: I do not favour it.' (And see s. 65).

Irwin says (p. 301) 'don't double bids of one; and in Chap. vii.—and also in her latest book, vehemently denounces "informative doubles." She has "found the consensus of intelligent and expert opinion heavily against them" (p. 127). If they are played, her advice is 'as partner, never pass an informative double; as adversary, never bid against it.' (But see a 10 for Foster's play.) Hingley, p. 42, approves the American conventional double of a 'one' suit-bid, even in a major suit: it is 'necessary, and a very good double indeed. . . . Doubles of One No-trump are extremely rare, if not absolutely unknown.' Gillies, p. 112, believes it is 'thoroughly sound' to double a suit-bid of one, even in a major suit. 'He let your partner know you can hold it.' He explains the American conventions, which he thinks (p. 113) 'on an average would work advantageously.' Owen, p. 34, would, as Second, double a One No-trump, only if he had seven certain tricks.

Work, p. 244, 'with five tricks divided between three suits, the informative double of one No-trump is now conventional.' 54.—(2) If an unsuccessful double would put the opponents out.
Pachabo, p. 49, 'don't double a contract which, if successful, produces game.' So Bascule, p. 72. Butler, p. 47, 'when adversaries contract would not give them game, you should on no account double unless you have the certain knowledge that they cannot make their contract and that there is no other suit into which they can switch.'

Anthony, p. 106, 'a double should never be the means of presenting the enemy with the game.' Dalton, p. 77, 'when the double is not free there is always the risk of giving away a game which might otherwise have saved.' Irwin, p. 83, 'be very wary of doubling any bid which would not give your adversary a game, undoubled, but which would give him a game, if doubled.'

Gillies, p. 108, 'I quite agree with the saying "a player who never doubles his opponent out doesn't double often enough" . . . but "in non-free double unless the odds are, as far as you can judge, five or six to one in your favour, don't double." Hingley, p. 44, 'volunteer' doubles (when the opponents will make their game if their double is made) are 'dangerous and often rash. . . . but their danger must not deter a player from making them on a very strong hand. He should have four of the opponents' suit with an Ace, King, Queen, or Knave at least, and other very good cards.'

55.—(3) Unless you are certain that the declarant cannot change to another suit, or that you can double him if he does.
Bergholt, p. 108, 'never double anything unless you are prepared to double everything.' So Irwin, p. 82, who also says: 'don't double the only suit you can defeat.'

Dalton, p. 83, 'as always unwise to double a "declaration" which you feel certain can be defeated, if there is any danger of the opponents branching to another declaration which you are not prepared to double or to overcall.' Butler, p. 45, 'make it a rule only to double on what appears a practical certainty; and when you are prepared to double any suit into which the adversaries may switch.'

Pachabo, p. 45, quotes Bergholt (as above) and says, 'do not double even on a certainty, when there is a probable loophole of escape into another call less favourable to you.'

Gillies, p. 111, 'I wish I could rely on my opponents observing this rule; I should always over-call my hand one trick and often two. . . . At the same time there is more than a grain of truth in the saying: 56.—(4) If the declarant sits on your left.

Irwin, p. 83, it takes a stronger hand to double when sitting on the bidder's right than when sitting on his left. . . . It would be a very exceptional hand (played against

a very high bid) on which I should advise a double on the bidder's right.' Pachabo, p. 48, 'of course it is safer to double a player who sits on your right than one sitting over you on your left.' So Emmet, p. 48.

57.—(5) Unless you can hold the suit, and have strength outside.
Gillies, p. 110, 'to double a suit-call on outside cards is one of the most risky things you can do.'

Irwin, p. 88, 'it is not necessary to hold many trumps, in order to double; p. 81, 'you must never double on one suit alone; you must never double on trumps alone; you double on a general hand.' Anthony p. 107, 'the player can occasionally double with only one or two little trumps in his hand.' (So Irwin, p. 88). Pachabo, p. 40, 'the best kind of hand for doubling on is a No-trumper, hands of one or two long suits, even when backed up by good trumps, are often most disappointing.' 2 Manning, p. 101, 'Don't double on trumps alone. You must have some outside tricks.'

58.—(6) Merely because it is a "free double."
Bergholt, p. 108, 'the double of a declaration on which, if it succeeds, the enemy will go game, is called a "free" double. It may be indulged in more light-heartedly than the double which actually helps the hostile forces to go game. . . . but in the majority of cases it is not true to say "the double made no difference as they would have gone out anyhow!"'

Irwin, p. 84, it is better to be too conservative about your double than not conservative enough. Foster, p. 204, 'the free double is simply a gamble. It is a bad double unless reasonably certain, as the odds are against it.' Work, p. 134, 'the odds are against even a free double and it should not be made unless the indications clearly favour its success.'

Pachabo, p. 40, 'greater liberties can be taken on a "free" double.' Dalton, p. 77, 'when you make a free double you are only risking the loss of a few extra points; but (p. 83) "never double anything short of a certainty, unless it is a free double, and even then, if you have any doubt about the wisdom of so doing, Don't!"'

59.—To double a two bid is rarely advisable (except under the conditions of s. 58); to double a FOUR, or even a FIVE, bid is often hazardous.

Emmet, p. 49, 'never double a bid of one, and seldom a bid of two.'

Dalton, p. 78, 'it is a great mistake to double a high contract merely because it is a high contract.'

Pachabo, p. 50, 'the temptation is always greater to double four rather than two or three; but it must be borne in mind that if the declaration has been advanced by both adversaries making bids in the suit, it is highly probable that the hands will combine well, and that they can get their contract.' Bascule, p. 78, 'doubles of two-trick contracts I am not so very fond of.' Irwin, p. 92, 'it is absurd to say "always double every high bid on principle".' Manning, p. 92, 'don't double three of a contract just because you have four Aces.'

Work, p. 135, 'a doubtful double should never be made when the partner may have a game hand' (e.g., Dealer bids three Spades; Second Player, four Hearts; a doubtful double by Third may deter Dealer from a successful advance to four Spades).

'But (to sum up ss. 53-58) while "the wild doubler is a most dangerous partner, a player cannot afford to have the reputation of never doubling as that permits his adversaries to take undue liberties in bidding." And so Manning p. 100.

60.—To double any call, you should have in your hand the "book," at least. (E.g., to double THREE, you should hold four sure tricks; to double FOUR, three sure tricks.)

Pachabo, p. 49, 'a good rough rule is to have four tricks in your hand when you double three of a suit, or three tricks in your hand when you double three of a suit or three tricks when you double four.' Irwin, pp. 88, 100, requires that 'you and your partner together shall hold one more trick than your book.' Butler, p. 47, 'you should double when your hand contains three certain tricks and when they have called as high as four tricks of a suit and this contract takes them out.' Dalton, p. 79, 'the way to estimate the value of a doubling hand' is to count up the tricks you are certain to win, 'so Irwin, pp. 81, 92, and "you ought to have three certain tricks in your own hand to justify a double of a four-trick bid." Manning, Daily Mail 7.1.22, 'the player who makes a non-free double ought to be responsible in his own hand for "downing" the contract (e.g., to double three, he should see his way to making five tricks himself).'

(To be Continued.)

IF LABOUR RULES.

'The Labour Party when it came to power, would not want to do everything at once. Every step towards their goal is dependent on gaining the support of at least a numerical majority of the people as a whole.'—Mr. Sidney Webb.]

'It is a comforting reflection That when Labour comes to Power All our old-established customs Won't be shattered in an hour. On their journey to destruction Every step towards the goal Will be taken with the blessing Of the people as a whole. They will rob us—oh, so slowly!— (Such is Labour's latest boast) That we'll scarcely know we're losing. All the things we cherished most. For a man who's being bludgeoned And is down upon his knees. Hardly notices he's dying. If you kill him by degrees!'

—W. H. E.

TRINCOMALEE TO BE NAVAL BASE.
The Naval Store Base now established at Bombay is shortly to be moved to Trincomalee. This move marks a big development in the Ceylon port, as it means, in effect, the reopening of the dockyard at Trincomalee, which will, presumably, be used as a supply depot by the vessels of the Imperial Navy, instead of Bombay as at present. Oil tanks for the supply of liquid fuel are being constructed, and it is understood that there is to be a special station on the new railway to serve the store base. In the old days, says the Times of Ceylon, a military force was stationed at Trincomalee, and there is every likelihood that the barracks, which have been empty for many years, will shortly be occupied again.

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SCOTTISH LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, July 3rd.

THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION.

The Labour party—it matters not whether it belongs to the Ramsay Macdonald or Clydeside sections—prophesy that the General Election will not come before 1928. When the present squabble between the Extremists and the Moderates pass away. It will be found the Ramsay Macdonald certainly does not want it much earlier than that, and probably his forecast reveals merely his own preference. Labourists, according to one of their most prominent Scottish representatives require at least two years to collect funds for their contemplated onslaught on the constituencies and to educate the people in Socialistic doctrines, and their hope is that the Government will oblige them in this respect. The Liberals are not in a condition to challenge the Unionists in the country, and they, too, would prefer the Election to come later rather than sooner. The Government will not, however, consult the convenience of either of their opponents, although it is now being accepted as a fact that the Unionist Party can remain in power, up to the full term if it so disposed. The Government majority in the Commons, although not large, is holding well together, and it has very little danger to apprehend from a sustained Labour Liberal Coalition, against it. In the absence of any abnormal political occurrence, there is no reason why the Government should not remain in office for another two or three years.

A SCOTTISH NATIONAL LIBRARY.

The Prime Minister has been able to make an announcement which will be received with keen pleasure by every member of the Scottish race. Mr. Alexander Grant, a well-known citizen of Edinburgh, of Messrs. McVitie and Price, biscuit manufacturers, has made an offer of £100,000 for the permanent endowment of a Scottish National Library. This great gift enables the Government to accept the offer made over a year ago by the Faculty of Advocates to transfer to the nation as a gift the main contents of their famous Library in Edinburgh. The Library had its origin and its first endowment in a resolution of the Faculty, in 1890, to apply certain areas of subscriptions by its members to the purchase of books. Two years later the carrying out of the scheme was committed to the Dean of Faculty, Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, who by his official share in the persecution of the Covenanters was known to many of his compatriots as "the bloody Mackenzie," but who has a more honourable claim to remembrance as the first Scot to write pure English prose. Sir George's labours had their fruition when in 1709 the Advocates' Library was placed on the small list of British Libraries which under the Copyright Act were entitled to receive a copy of every book entered at Stationers' Hall. To-day, with its 725,000 books and pamphlets, and its 3,000 valuable manuscripts, it ranks in Britain next to the British Museum and Bodleian Libraries. Hitherto the burden of administration has been borne entirely by the three or four hundred members of the Scottish Bar, who out of their own resources have spent upwards of a quarter of a million pounds on the Library. For long it has been felt that the task of upkeep had passed beyond the power of any private body. The consequent offer of the Library to the Nation in 1922 had to be declined by the Government which, on account of financial stringency, could not make an annual maintenance grant of more than £2,000. But Mr. Grant has sustained the intellectual credit of Scotland, and has made it possible for the Government to take over the collection as a Scottish National Library. Apart from its vast collection of printed books including the earliest specimens of Scottish typography, it contains many priceless manuscripts which represent the very soul and basis of national history; charters by the Scottish Kings and of religious houses from the twelfth century downward; MSS. of books like Winton's "Chronicle," Barbour's "Bruce," and Blind Harry's "Wallace," autographs by the leading personages in Scottish and French history; missals, psalters, and breviaries; the National Covenant of 1638; and literary anthologies like the Bannatyne MS., which is the chief source of our knowledge of early Scottish poetry. For many generations the Library has been the workshop not only of Scottish lawyers but of men of letters like Hume, Scott, Carlyle, and Stevenson, and of countless students of Scottish history and literature.

Mr. Alexander Grant was 30 years ago a working baker in a small town in the North of Scotland. The late Mr. Robert McVitie, when about to start the business of biscuit manufacturer in Edinburgh, spotted Mr. Grant as a very capable man, and offered him the post as first works' manager in the now famous firm. On the retirement of Mr. Price (who became one of Edinburgh's members of Parliament) Mr. Grant was assumed as a partner in the business, and when Mr. McVitie died Mr. Grant took over full control. And he showed his belief in the future of the company by buying all the acres that come on the market and has since amassed an immense fortune, part of which he is now giving to his country in the most generous and public-spirited manner.

THE GENESIS OF "THE WRECKER."

The latest volume, the 17th, of the "Vailima" edition of Stevenson is entirely occupied by "The Wrecker," which appears with a prefatory note by Mrs. Stevenson, who recalls the circumstances which suggested the story. The Stevensons were at Honolulu preparing for a South Sea voyage, which it was intended would carry them to China and eventually to England, when a number of castaways picked up on Midway Island were landed at the port. The story told by the captain of the wrecked vessel, the barque "Wandering Minstrel," was that "he had fitted out his vessel in Hongkong for the purpose of catching sharks. He meant, he said, to make spurious cod-liver oil from the livers of the sharks, and sell the dried fins to the Chinese. There were many discrepancies and evasions in his tale that I have forgotten; but it was plain that fishing for sharks was not the sole object of the "Wandering Minstrel." The captain of the rescuing vessel first ascertained exactly what amount of money had been saved from the wreck; it was just this sum, several thousand dollars—comprising all the sailors' wages as well as the entire means of the captain—that he demanded as his price for carrying the miserable creatures to the nearest civilised port, where they were

dumped, penniless, on the wharf. My husband tried in vain to solve the mystery of the "Wandering Minstrel," and it was more or less in his mind when we started on our new cruise."

THE BAGPIPES IN THE HOUSE.

Englishmen are always ready to have a dig at the Scot and his customs. The large elector in the outer lobby in the House of Commons came down with a bump two days ago, in the members' inner lobby and many had a narrow escape. It was just after the adjournment. Mr. Scrymgeour brought in a friend dressed in Highland costume, and introduced him to Lady Astor. The stranger carried bagpipes, and Lady Astor coaxed and wheedled him to let her hear his music. Sir Harry Britain seconded her efforts, and the bagpipers were about to be blown, when somebody chanced to remember that there are very strict rules about behaviour in the members' lobby. It was a merciful escape for the other members still lingering in the lobby.

MARRIAGES.

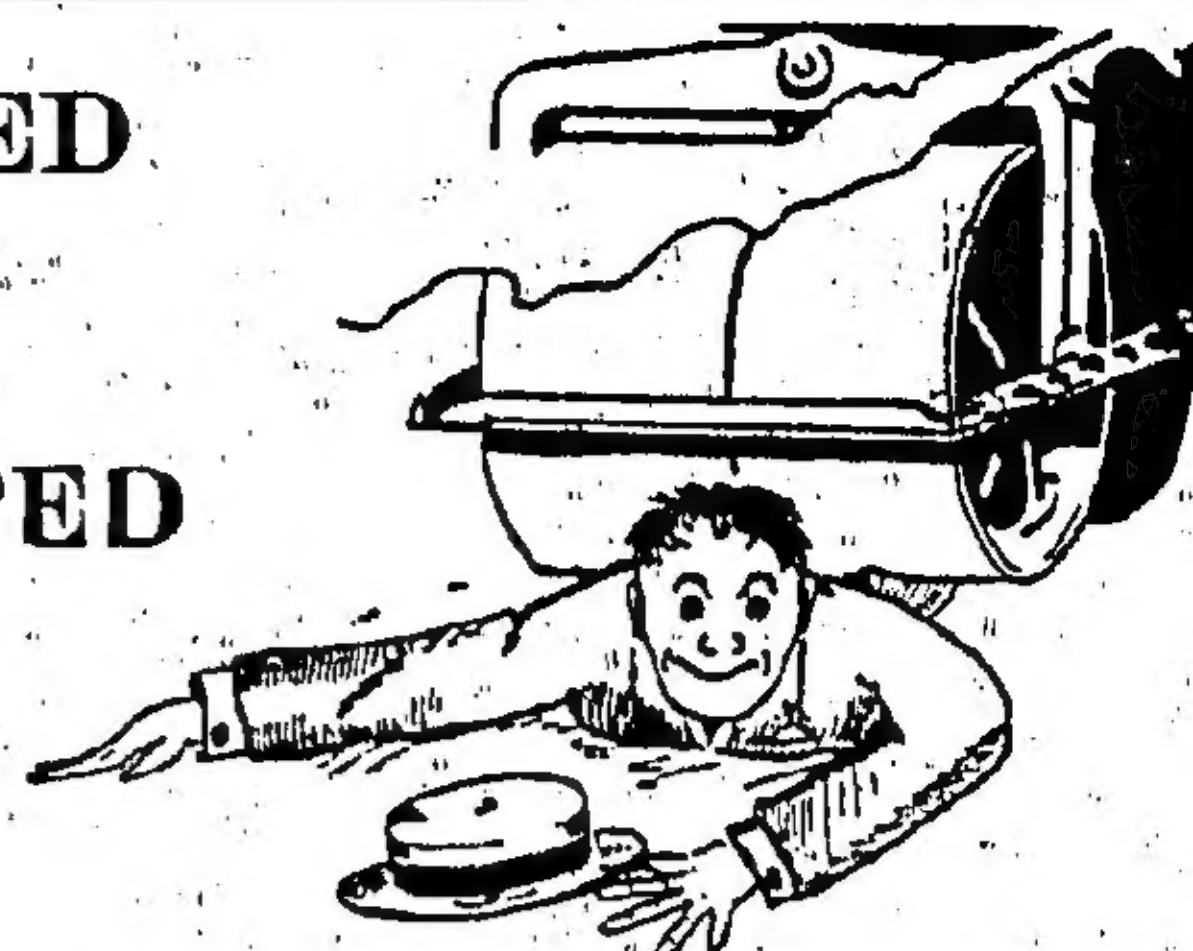
At the Tontine Hotel, Greenock, on the 28th June, Roy Henderson Phillips, Hongkong, son of the late Wm. Phillips and Mrs. Phillips; 67, Union Union Street, Greenock, to Winifred, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gow, 1, Octavia Terrace, Greenock.

TALES THAT ARE TOLD.

Mention was recently made of the Chinese popularity of Charlie Chaplin. A man who is on holiday from Singapore tells me, writes the "Singapore Free Press," that the Chinese there like Charlie Chaplin best on the films, and when they buy gramophone records they show a partiality for Harry Lauder. Even when they cannot follow the dialect they grow enthusiastic about the music, while the laugh always makes them chuckle.

Unless the present wastage of child life ceases and the decline in the birth-rate is checked, France's population in 1925 will be decreasing at the rate of 250,000 per annum, says M. Godart, a former Minister.

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SCOTTISH SPORT. GLENAGLES GOLF TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

EDINBURGH, June 27th.
Since the inauguration four years ago, the professional golf tournament at Glenagles, promoted by *The Glasgow Herald*, has established for itself a distinctive place in the world of golf. This year's tournament was marked by the outstanding features of its predecessors. These have been the international character of the event; the high standard of the play; the personality of the winners; the interest of the public in the event. The tournament has confirmed what was established at Troon, that the British professional has for the time being come into its own again, and that it is now represented by a player who has all the attributes of a champion. Arthur H. Havers, the 25 year old Open Champion, and the winner of the tournament is in direct succession to the great masters of the game. No higher compliment can be paid to the golfing skill of young Havers than to compare him with Harry Vardon in the heyday of his fame, when, in the characteristic phrase of Andrew Kirkcaldy, which has gone down to history, his play "would break the heart of an iron horse." Although Havers has yet to travel some considerable distance to get within measure of Vardon's achievement or that of Braid or Taylor, he gives promise of great things.

The emergence of the younger men of the profession is now taking place, although the statement has to be qualified to the extent that it is one of the veterans, Rowland Jones, who has now to his credit the new record of 87 for Glenagles—a magnificent achievement. It was, of course, a little galling to our national pride to see two young Englishmen battling for the chief prizes in the homeland of the game, but they won their way to that position after the most searching test. Frank Hall, the defeated finalist, worthily upheld throughout the tournament the golfing traditions of his family. At Troon we best of the very serious American attempt to achieve a triple victory, and although the numerical strength of the Americans was not so great at Glenagles, professional golf in the States was represented by one of its most skillful and popular exponents, J. M. Barnes, an ex-champion. His play, along with that of J. H. Kirkwood, the Australian, another popular personality, was a feature, and thus one should fall a Scot now South of the Tweed and the other to an Englishman was testimony to the quality for our home products. Ex-champions in Braid and Havers went out in the same round, but though the old George Duncan was there the flesh would not respond. Ireland has been so much engrossed of late in other affairs that it was a revelation to find a golfing son of Erin in H. McNeill competing himself so gallantly.

Though Scotland failed to defeat Ireland in the annual international match, at Dublin, her representatives carried off practically all the honours of a drawn game, John Kerr's mastery in the 178 not out dwarfed every other individual performance in the match.

In the Scottish Counties Championship Fifeshire at the hands of Forfarshire experienced their first reverse of the season, and as the result Perthshire are now the only undefeated club in the competition. The game was one of the few in which the bowlers were really masters of the situation. By defeating Clydesdale, Urdington may be said to have carried off the honour in the Western Union matches.

International Match.—
Scotland, 377 and 91 for 6; Ireland, 170 and 29.

Scottish Counties Championship:—
Forfarshire, 130; Fifeshire, 132.

Western Union Championship:—
Dumfriesshire, 101; Ayr, 37.
Clydesdale, 173; Urdington, 180.
West, 100; Police, 148 for 7.

Club Matches:—
Northumberland, 50 and 210; Grange, 214 and 54 for 3.
Edinburgh University, 148; Forfarshire, 143.
Carlton, 233 for 4; H.L.L., 121.

**Lothians, 112; Grange, 187 for 3.
Greenock, 201; Clydesdale, 123 for 3.
Perthshire, 268; declared; Grange, 191 for 7.
Heriot's, 116; Edinburgh Academicals, 145 for 8.**

**Grange, 313; Black Watch, 155.
Stewart's F.P., 231 closed; R.H.S., F.P., 103 for 8.
Glenalmond, 190; Edinburgh Academy, 135 for 8.**

SCOTTISH AMATEUR ATHLETES.

No new records were set up at the Scottish Athletic Championships at Glasgow on Saturday, and in only two instances did a title change hands. In the hurdles L. J. Dunn, Watsonians, was beaten by A. F. Clark, an old Allan Glen boy, and R. Jamieson, Glasgow, was fortunate to secure the pole vault title through K. M. Smith being compelled to stand down from injury. There was, however, a lack of real competition at the gathering. E. H. Liddell, of Edinburgh University, had no difficulty in retaining the sprint titles, and his performance in the forthcoming triangular contests with England and Ireland are anticipated with interest. Good judges reckon him to be about the fastest man in Great Britain. Duncan McPherson, the West of Scotland Harrier, also retained his two titles, the half-mile and the mile, while the veteran T. R. Nicolson had four successes. As Nicolson was winning championships away back in 1902, it rather suggests that there is a dearth of good men in the field events.

THE PLEASURE OF EFFORT.

Viscount Cowdray on June 25th opened Ciprion House and the new buildings he has presented to the Midhurst Grammar School in commemoration of the successful termination of the Great War and the 50th anniversary of the school's foundation. Very often, he said, boys who had not to sweat or grind at their lessons did not get the character necessary in after life. In his opinion there was no pleasure in the world to be attained equal to that of striving to do as well as one could day by day. The struggle for existence and success was so hard now-a-days that those who did their work in a perfunctory manner had little chance of reaching their goal.

THE FUTURE OF AUSTRALIA. ATTITUDE TO JAPANESE PROBLEM. COASTAL DEFENCES.

(FROM A MELBOURNE CORRESPONDENT.)

Sir Matthew Nathan, Governor of Queensland, who speaks with the experience gained as Governor of Hongkong, has made a striking commentary, which one must assume was prompted by or at least acquiesced in by his advisers, the Labour Government of that State. Addressing the workers of the big Government railway workshops at Ipswich, near Brisbane, he referred to the "real" danger of Japan's population ultimately spilling over into Australia, and therefore for the need of the immigration of whites. He explained that he did not mean by this that the Japanese were planning aggressive action against Australia, but a country could become over-full, and then would spill over. It was for the present generation to determine whether Australia should be filled by men of their own colour or in fullness of time by others of a darker breed.

Coming from the Imperial representative in Queensland, and the fact that his utterance must have been known before-mentioned by his Labour advisers, these remarks have attracted attention. Mr. Bruce is hardly less outspoken. He was addressing the newly-formed Consuls and Trade Commissioners' Association at a complimentary luncheon in Melbourne, and referred in general terms to the necessity of promoting trade throughout the world as a means of peace—thus providing a solution (as an alternative to emigration) to the problem facing a country with a great and expanding population. The reference to Japan in this speech was unmistakable.

ADMIRAL JELICOE'S REPORT.

Mr. Bruce, however, has no intention to rely upon trade to keep the Japanese at home, and he will go to the Imperial Defence Conference in London with a very clear conception of what will be Australia's part and chief interest. He has already received from the Imperial authorities a general outline of what will be suggested at the Conference, and so much of it as affects Australia may be broadly guessed by the hints and activities of Ministers, though Mr. Bruce has stated that the proposals cannot be disclosed until they have been thrashed out in detail at the Conference. The report of Admiral Jellicoe, made after the war, is probably the basis of the proposals. About 2,500,000 has been spent on the commencement of two naval bases, one on the south coast of Victoria and one near Fremantle in Western Australia. These were recommended by Admiral Henderson, but only as supplementary to the eastern and western fleets which Australia did not build. It seems certain that these embryo bases will be abandoned, or converted into depôts. The Government is selling its ship-building yards, and is likely to concentrate upon Cockatoo dockyard in Sydney, improving this and making it a real base. Admiral Jellicoe practically advised either this or a new base at Port Stephens, a few miles further north of Sydney. But the most important and new departure is the sudden determination to make the chief line of sea defence in the extreme north of Australia.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

A very short time ago we were being told that this Government would no longer try artificially to develop the Northern Territory, with its long unsettled coastline, within easier access of Japan than of Sydney. The lands were to be naturally developed by increasing the pastoral interest, and closer settlement was to follow later in the ordinary course. Suddenly it was announced that Admiral Sir William Clarkson, retired second member of the Australian Naval Board and an engineer of some ability, had been despatched to the Gulf of Carpentaria to examine the mouth of the McArthur river, with a view to report upon its suitability for being made into a commercial port. The river rises in the present unsettled tablelands and flows into the Gulf about three hundred miles from the ocean. Immediately opposite the mouth of the river are the Sir Edward Pellew Islands, which occasional travellers have declared convert the entrance into an excellent harbour.

As a commercial port there is nothing to justify even the expenditure involved in examining it. According to a telegram from Darwin, the main port of the Territory, the Administrator, Mr. Urquhart, who had been visiting Melbourne, and Sir William Clarkson were given a popular welcome on their arrival, and in the course of their speeches they foreshadowed sudden and important developments in the Northern Territory. A glance at the map shows that a naval base either at Darwin or at the mouth of the McArthur would be the necessary complement to that at Singapore. It would be roughly half-way between the bases of Singapore and Sydney. The McArthur port might, if not made a base, be used as a quick supply station by linking it with the railways reaching the eastern coast of Queensland, and thus cutting off the long and exceedingly difficult passage up and round the Cape York Peninsula. However, no details have yet been considered.

LABOUR'S CHANGING ATTITUDE.

In view of the sounding of the alarm in Queensland by the State Governor it is not altogether easy to understand that we must get more population, especially of the class of workers who are likely to strengthen the influence of the Labour party. The platform of the party is a curious document. It opposes compulsory training and demands that when men are trained they shall be allowed to keep their weapons to abolish "salutes and distinctions between commissioned and non-commissioned officers. At the same time it expresses its abhorrence of war it believes that if the workers would agree amongst themselves not to fight there would be the end of all appeals to force of arms. Acting upon this belief Australian Labour (or rather the extremists) are calling a meeting of delegates of organised workers in the neighbourhood of the Pacific. What they really hope to accomplish is not very clear, but it is certain that the present Government does not propose to be diverted from preparing for the worst.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

COTTON STANDARDS. HAYRE ACCEPTANCE OF COMPROMISE.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture is much encouraged by the receipt from the Hayre Cotton Exchange of an acceptance of the compromise in the universal cotton standard which was tentatively agreed upon here at the International Cotton Conference. The plan provides for the acceptance as a court of final arbitration in matters concerning Hayre of the Hayre authorities, as it does Liverpool arbitration on Liverpool controversies.

COTTON STANDARDS. AGREEMENT DELAYED.

(FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.)

WASHINGTON, June 15th.
The British Cotton Delegation has advised the American officials of the decision of the directors of the Liverpool Association to hold in abeyance the agreement framed here in regard to the universal cotton standards until the delegation returns to Liverpool and has the opportunity of discussing with the directors its provisions.

This decision comes as a surprise to the American officials, who believed that the concessions made ensured prompt acceptance of the agreement, but who are, probably, somewhat responsible for this new decision because the version given to the Press unduly indicated an American triumph.

Mr. Bickson, secretary of the Delegation, is remaining here to carry out any instructions which may be subsequently telegraphed.

COTTON SHORT TIME.

The General Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Association on June 28th considered various suggestions as to a further reduction of the period of the working of mills in the American section of the cotton trade. It had been urged by some spinning firms that the continued depression of trade and the existence of unsold stocks of yarn rendered it necessary to close down the mills for a considerable part, if not the whole of the months of July and August, but the Federation Committee decided to recommend their members to continue only the present 50 per cent curtailment during these two months, but that in each town this curtailment should be irrespective of and in addition to the annual holiday holiday closing which falls within the period in most centres of yarn production in Lancashire, Cheshire and Yorkshire.

EMPIRE COTTON GROWING CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Administrative Council of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation was held recently at the offices of the Corporation in London. In the unavoidable absence of the president, Lord Derby, the chair was taken by Mr. R. H. Jackson, the chairman of the council. It was reported that the Cotton Industry Bill, which provides for the collection from all spinners of the levy to the funds of the Corporation of 6d. per bale on raw cotton used in the United Kingdom, passed through its Committee stage in the House of Commons on May 16th, and that the Government had given an undertaking that facilities would be provided for the Report and Third Reading stages. It was understood that the Bill would come on next week. It was mentioned that an amendment had been put down, the intention of which was to omit the clause providing for a penalty for failure to render accounts for the amount due under the levy. The Council resolved unanimously that, in their opinion, the retention of this clause was essential to the successful working of the Bill, and the hope was expressed that Lancashire members would unite in opposing the amendment.

SOUTH AFRICA'S NEED OF WHITES.

"DANGER OF SUB-CONTINENT GOING BLACK."

Sir Charles Crewe, a member of the House of Assembly of the Union of South Africa and formerly Colonial Secretary for Cape Colony, was the guest of the 1933 Memorial Settlers' Association, of which he is chairman, at a luncheon at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, W.C., last month.

Responding to the toast of his health Sir Charles said the reinforcement of two whites in South Africa was vital. The number of poor whites was rapidly increasing and some may be found working for natives. There was a possibility that unless European South Africa was constantly reinforced the sub-continent may go black. "There is no longer quite the same racial struggle between English and Dutch," he added. "We are in sight of a united people under the British flag."

Broadly speaking, Labour favours defence so far as it provides work—especially if the work and wages fall to the lot of men immediately susceptible to political Labour's discipline. Thus they prefer soldiers to sailors, and while they strongly oppose the purchase of munitions abroad, they as strongly favour keeping factories in full swing, making unnecessary quantities of arms, ammunition, and military clothing. —*Morning Post.*

FATHER MOLLETE STILL A CAPTIVE.

THE CONDITIONS OF RELEASE.

A Chinese news agency report by mail from Peking says:—

With reference to the effort to release Fr. Mollete, General Chang says that in co-operation with the Hupeh troops, the bandits have now been "cornered" by the Government forces. He expresses his belief that Father Mollete will be liberated within a short time on condition that the captured son of the chief bandit, Lei Hsiao Yao, will be released and an amnesty be issued exempting the bandits from penalties of any description. Those of the bandits who are willing to return to their own native lands to resume their former occupations will be sent back to their homes free of charge by the authorities. On account of their past experiences with the bandit chief Lao Yang Jan and others, the authorities absolutely decline to enrol the bandits into the Honan army under any circumstances whatever. The appointment of the Lincheng bandit chief, Sun Mei Yao, and others to the position of brigade and regimental commanders of the Shantung army is being strongly criticized by General Wu Pei Fu, who has now wired to General Tien Chung Yu in Tsinanfu, asking for definite information about the Lincheng bandits and saying that, for the sake of peace, the policy of recruiting bandits should not be repeated. In case of need, the Loyang war lord urges the adoption of repressive measures for the suppression of the bandits by his own troops in Chihli, Shantung and Honan provinces.

SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Ilbert & Co.'s latest Piece Goods Market Report says:—

The chief feature of importance during the week under review has been the sharp drop in the price of the raw staple on the American market, which is attributed to improved reports of the growing crop coupled with a decline in the home demand which has already resulted in many mills going on to short time. It is noticeable, however, that in spite of the sharp decline in spot prices, the rates for forward purchases have not declined in proportion. Our local market has so far been little affected, but buyers are holding off from any further commitments in the hopes of a still further decline.

Clearances continue satisfactory and Hankow merchants have taken delivery of large quantities of Whites and Greys, although prices for the latter have, in certain weights shown a weakening tendency, probably due to the arrival of stock lots recently purchased from the home market.

The Japanese boycott movement is being strongly supported along the River ports but it would appear to be not so strong at Ningpo, as about 100 packages of Japanese goods have been shipped for that port during the past week. The Northern markets are reported as inactive with little business doing owing to the fear of an outbreak of hostilities between the rival political factions.

BUDDHIST SERVICE IN SIAM

FOR THE DEAD.

KING EDWARD AND TSAR
NICHOLAS.

The Bangkok Times says:—

It will be remembered that the Buddhist Church of this country recently approved of what may be termed prayers for the dead whether the individual to whom the merit is to be given is of that faith or not. To refuse such prayers, it was stated with authority, would be sin.

This decision was received by His Majesty the King with pleasure, and it is now formally announced that a service for the late King Edward VII. and the late Tsar Nicholas II. will be held at the temple of the Buddhachandraraj monastery on the 30th instant (July). It is explained that when His Majesty was in Europe both these Monarchs, arrested him with great friendship. On the occasion of the services portraits of the two Sovereigns will be placed in the chapel. At 5.30 the King will arrive and will light the candles before the image of Phra Buddha Jinaraj. His Majesty will then lay wreaths before the portraits, and proceed to light the candles and incense for the service. His Royal Highness the Prince Patriarch of the Kingdom will preach a sermon and the service will be celebrated by 20 priests, after which His Majesty will lay down the cloths for the Satapakarana rite.

British or Russian decorations are to be worn.

NOVEL DEATH DUTY.

"The Rajah Brooke has devised quite a novel form of death duty," the Rev. W. Linton, now at the Missionary Exhibition in the Horticultural Hall, said in an interview. "Although head-hunting among the Dyaks has been suppressed, the heads collected in former days are still treasured and considered very valuable. They are passed on from father to son, and so dear to the legacies of obtaining possession to the treasures that the Rajah Brooke is able to collect a death duty on them. The duty is paid either in coin or brass ware."

THE TYPHOON. AND THE DELUGE.

The rainfall over the week end, according to the Observatory record, was 6.88 inches. Between 2 p.m. on Sunday and 2 p.m. on Monday 6.15 inches fell. It frequently happens that rainfall records on the island are greater than those taken at the Observatory, and it will probably be found to have been so in the present instance. The damage done in the Colony during the week end was caused by the heavy rain rather than by the force of the wind. Below are given items of interest in connection with the typhoon gathered yesterday:—

HAPPY VALLEY.

From the number of limbs of trees lying on the roads early yesterday morning, it was evident that Happy Valley had experienced a few severe gusts. Shortly after midnight on Sunday the heavy rainfall had converted the lower portion of the Valley into a lake. The water was at least six inches deep on the tram tracks.

Morrison Gap Road had become a cataract of bubbling water which carried down large logs and a number of fair sized boulders. Some of the latter had come to a standstill in the middle of the road and formed obstructions around which the water whirled in angry eddies on its way down to the Valley. On the other side of Morrison Hill there seemed to be an even greater volume of water, and those few belated pedestrians who were abroad had to wade knee-deep. The junction of Kennedy Road, Morrison Hill Road and the roadway from the Naval Hospital where three swift streams of water met, was converted into a miniature Niagara, which, tearing down towards the Market, carried all in front of it. Hereabouts the water was a couple of feet in depth. The sullah coming down from Wanchai Gap had also become a raging torrent and the underground drain at Queen's Road, into which it empties, was subject to such pressure that it burst with a loud explosion, scattering stones in all directions. The water accumulated at the back of the retaining wall round Morrison Hill, burst the wall for a length of two chains and hurled bricks and cement clear across Wanchai Road. The inhabitants of these lower levels experienced an anxious time.

SEVERE DAMAGE TO REPULSE BAY ROAD.

On the road between Repulse Bay and Tytam Tuk there are a dozen landslides, small and great, and worst of all, in four places the landslide has carried away with it a large segment of the roadway. Sometimes this has been due to a slide just below the road which has undermined the constructional work, causing a large semi-circular section to break away and crumble down the hillside.

Just above the road near Tytam Tuk a cutting parallel to the motor road has been made for the large new catchwater, 9 feet wide at base, which is to feed Tytam Tuk Reservoir. Many of the landslides are evidently due to the outer margin of the cutting being washed down to the road, below by the force of the hillside torrents.

It is to be feared that many weeks' work will be required before the road between Tytam Tuk and Repulse Bay will be passable for motor traffic. The collapse, in places, of the road itself must necessitate slow and laborious rebuilding from below with, in some cases, new walls of masonry.

From Tytam Tuk to Shaikwan there are several landslides but none of them considerable enough to make the road impassable.

Stubbs Road and the other new roads on the upper levels are all closed on account of slides. Near the upper gate of the Cemetery in Stubbs Road there is a large landslide.

P.W.D. foremen were busy all day yesterday surveying the extent of the damage and roughly measuring the mass of material to be removed. There is no doubt that, in road damage alone, the rainstorm has cost the Colony many thousands of dollars.

STATE OF THE RESERVOIRS.

The exceptionally heavy rains of the week-end have resulted in filling all the smaller reservoirs of the Hongkong Waterworks. Wongchichong is still receiving a considerable contribution from the catchwater but, overflow level having been reached, the only consequence is that a large stream is finding its way to the harbour and apparently doing a great deal of damage towards flooding Happy Valley.

Tydam is now full, and is overflowing into Tydam Byewash which, with Tydam Intermediate, is pouring a surplus into Tydam Tuk. The level of the water in this great reservoir has risen from 46 feet below overflow on Sunday morning to 30 feet below overflow on Monday morning. The streaming hillside and the other two reservoirs are still adding to the volume at the rate of six inches in every hour.

SUNDAY'S SERMON AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

REFERENCE TO THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT HARDING.

The Rev. H. Copley Moyle, Senior Chaplain of St. John's Cathedral, preached a sermon on "Times of Visitation" by the following reference to the death of President Harding:—

It seems right that this morning I should first of all express the sympathy which we all feel with the great American nation in the national sorrow which has fallen upon that people by the death of President Harding. It is not a common occurrence for a President of the U.S.A. to die during his term of office. During his term as President the late Mr. Harding has confirmed the impression which his previous public career had given, of being a man of strong and upright character. It is recorded that his first words on being elected were "May God make me capable of playing my part." The right note was certainly struck by those words. He was called to office when many post-war problems were calling for solution and no doubt his death was due to the over strain which the burden of his official duties laid upon him. The American people are so closely connected with the British that their sorrow is our sorrow and their loss our loss. Perhaps one of the things which is most conspicuous from an international standpoint during his term of office was the successful arrangement made for the method of repaying our debt to America. In those negotiations I believe the influence of the late President was always exerted towards an amicable solution of the difficulties to be overcome. His work on earth is done. May his soul rest in peace.

TIMES OF VISITATIONS.

St. Luke XIX. "And when He was come near, He beheld the city and wept over it, saying, If thou hadst known, even thou, at least in this day, the things which belong unto thy peace but now they are hid from thine eyes."

The Gospel for to-day gives us a vivid picture of one of the most dramatic scenes in the last days of Christ's earthly life. He was making a public entry into Jerusalem on purpose to fulfil the prophecies which had been uttered about the Messiah. He had secured an ass's colt and was riding upon it—for the prophet Zechariah had said "Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion, thy King cometh unto thee riding upon a colt the foal of an ass." About Him were crowds of pilgrims who had come up to Jerusalem to keep the Passover. Some of them threw down their garments for Him to ride over, others pulled pieces from the trees and scattered them before Him, while the multitude shouted "Hosanna to the son of David." The whole crowd seemed full of joy and enthusiasm, but the central figure, so far from being moved by the popular enthusiasm, was weeping. Jesus Christ as He approached Jerusalem looked forward some 40 years and saw the terrible fate that would fall upon the city. There are few things which for absolute horrors can be compared to the siege of Jerusalem by the Roman armies. Added to the miseries of starvation, were the furious struggles of civil war within the besieged city. Anyone who ventured to escape from the city was crucified, till Jerusalem was surrounded with the ghastly remains of men impaled on stakes, and it is said that the Romans at last had to stop crucifying the Jews because they had no more wood on which to impale them.

Our Lord approached Jerusalem He crossed the very spot where the famous tenth legion of civil war within the besieged city. Anyone who ventured to escape from the city was crucified, till Jerusalem was surrounded with the ghastly remains of men impaled on stakes, and it is said that the Romans at last had to stop crucifying the Jews because they had no more wood on which to impale them.

STOLE WATCH FROM OPERATING THEATRE.

CHINESE SENT TO PRISON.

A Chinese employed at the Yee Woo Nursing Home, at Happy Valley, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment by Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy, yesterday morning, for having stolen a wrist watch, the property of a nurse employed at the Home.

and their shrapnel and their poisons, and make a bonfire of them on the ruins of the Krupp gun-factory at Essen, in the light of whose flames men shall be able to read the fine print of the Sermon on the Mount from Petrograd to Constantinople, and from the Straits of Gibraltar to the Kiel Canal.

And to-day we look out upon nations as ready as ever to spring at each other's throats, we see class hatred rampant and selfishness flourishing on every hand. Certainly it would seem at first sight that the pessimist has good grounds for pessimism in the state of the world to-day. But on the other hand do not forget that life is full of reactions. The war saw an unprecedented outburst of unselfishness. Men did not consider themselves. Their possessions, their prospects, all the things for which men compete and strive, even to life itself, they piled up on the altar of their sacrifice. Everyone felt, to quote the popular slogan of that time, that "he must do his bit." Men and women heard the call of unselfishness, and nobly answered it, but when the strain relaxed there was bound to be a reaction for a time. But it does not follow that we have entirely failed to learn all the lessons the war had to teach us. As you stand on the seashore watching the incoming tide it is sometimes hard to tell whether it is advancing or receding. One wave seems to gain ground and then the next falls back, but if you stand long enough you will see that there is a steady advance. And so I believe it is with the world to-day. The reaction from the heroic self-sacrifice of war-time was bound to come. It does not follow that all the lessons of the war have been forgotten. And it is our duty to recall them.

One of the most encouraging signs of changed outlook in the world to-day is the way in which men of widely different belief and temperament are coming to look for the solution of the problems of life to the teaching and example of Jesus Christ. We find thinkers and writers like Bernard Shaw and H. G. Wells, who are far from holding the orthodox Christian view yet agreeing that the one hope for mankind is an earnest following of the work and example of Jesus Christ. You may remember that in 1920 the Prime Ministers of the British Empire issued a New Year message to all the citizens of our Empire and in it they said: "The hope of a brotherhood of humanity reposes on the deeper spiritual fact of the Fatherhood of God." In the recognition of the fact of that Fatherhood, and of the Divine purpose for the world which are central to the message of Christianity, we shall discover the ultimate foundation for the reconstruction of an ordered and harmonious life for all men. That recognition cannot be imposed by Government. It can only come as an act of free consent on the part of individual men everywhere.

That such a statement should be made by the Prime Ministers of our Empire is a happy augury. It remains for each one of us to see whether our lives are being lived in harmony with the message of Christianity. Our religion must be brought into our everyday lives. What Christ would approve we must retain, what He would hate we must banish. Are we tempted to misuse our bodies? We must remember they are members of Christ. Are we tempted to lie? We must remember we are followers of Him who is the truth. Are we tempted to pride? We must remember that the son of man came not to be ministered unto but to minister. Are we tempted to think very much of material riches? Let us remember Christ's words "Ye cannot serve God and Mammon." Christ has taught us that the greatest thing in life is self-offering, self-sacrifice. To deny ourselves in order to help others is the essence of the Christian religion. If we all acted on the principles of the sermon on the mount, the great majority of the problems of the age would solve themselves. Let us remember how the people in Jerusalem missed their opportunity because they did not recognise Christ, and let us be sure that He is truly present in Hongkong to-day as He was in Jerusalem then. To-day is the time of our visitation, let us see that our lives are lived according to His example, that we recognise Him as our Captain whose word must be obeyed, whose Kingdom must be established and whose honour He has entrusted to us. And let no one of us rest content till we can say that Christ is our greatest friend.

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It appeared that on the 2nd inst., the nurse took her watch from off her wrist and placed it on the window sill ledge in the operating theatre, before attending to a case in the theatre. This was at 4 o'clock in the morning. Four hours later she remembered her watch and sent a boy to collect it from the window sill. It had disappeared. At the time of this discovery the defendant was absent from hospital and when he returned he was taxed about it and eventually admitted having taken it to a watch repairing shop in Queen's Road Central where it was recovered by the police.

THE SS. "SARPEDON."

NEW BLUE FUNNEL LINER BACK IN HONGKONG.

RECEPTION ON BOARD.

The new Blue Funnel passenger liner *Sarpedon* is back in Hongkong on the return journey after her maiden voyage to the East. The *Sarpedon*, as has already been stated in these columns, was built in Liverpool by Messrs. Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd., and is the first of a new class of steamer built by the Company for service on the Far Eastern run. Capt. J. Riepenhausen, in command of the *Sarpedon*, issued invitation on behalf of the owners, to Hongkong residents to a reception on the liner yesterday afternoon and a large number of ladies and gentlemen visited the ship between four and six o'clock, and they could hardly fail to be pleased with the arrangements which have been made for the comfort of the travelling public. The *Sarpedon* and her sister-ships are certain to prove popular ships.

The vessel is pleasing to the eye in her general line. She has a wide beam (82ft. 3ins.), which would seem to assure steadiness in heavy weather. Also there is plenty of deck space for passengers. The Boat and Games Deck in particular is very roomy, affording the passengers every facility for exercise and recreation. On the promenade deck forward is a very comfortable lounge, and one which gives an atmosphere of coolness (this by reason of the decorative scheme which is light and comfortable) very seldom found on vessels in these waters. Aft is a comfortable smoking room and verandah cafe. Aft on the centre-castle deck the children are provided for by a large and cheery room set apart especially for them. Close to it is a modern and up-to-date barber's shop, whilst up forward on the same deck is the office or "bureau" as it is styled. The dining saloon, which is situated on the upper deck, is large, and, like the lounge, very artistically decorated and furnished. There is no long table but a large number of small tables accommodating parties of four or six.

There are 157 berths comprising 15 single-berth cabins on the centre-deck; 10 cabins with 2 cot-beds on the promenade forward and 7 aft and on the castle deck; 30 cabins with 2 or 2½ berths on the promenade-deck, aft, and on the centre-castle deck; 6 cabins with 2½ or 4 berths on the promenade deck, numbered 21, 26, 47, 54, 61 and 65.

The fittings, and the methods in which the cabins are laid out, are the latest word in efficiency and space saving. Neither is the space saving done at the expense of the passenger, for everything he could reasonably require is there to his hand, including a writing desk.

The *Sarpedon's* tonnage is 11,321 tons, gross register, and 17,218 tons displacement. She is 517 feet long and 82ft. 3ins. broad; her depth is 46ft. 3ins. When tested over the measured mile her speed was 16.73 knots an hour, and her sea speed is given at 15 knots, an average she has maintained throughout the voyage so far.

A large number of guests yesterday were entertained to tea, and allowed to stroll over the ship as they wished. During the two hours they were on board the band of the King's (Liverpool) Regiment 2nd Battalion, played.

ARRIVAL OF A SISTER SHIP.

The *Patroclus*, a sister ship of the *Sarpedon* arrived from Home yesterday on her maiden trip to the East, and moored at Holt's wharf, the *Sarpedon* being moored in midstream. The *Patroclus* brought the London letter mail of July 10th.

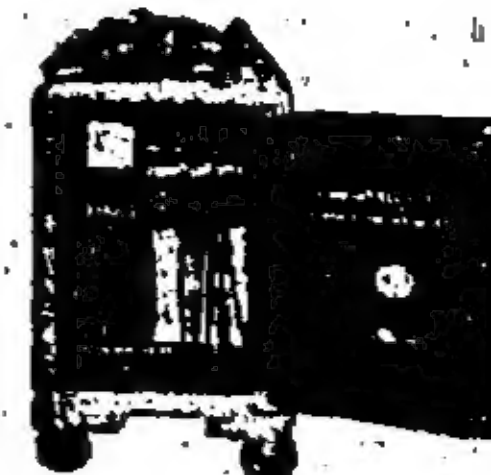
DOCKYARD SPORTS.

AQUATIC EVENTS AT KOWLOON.

The annual aquatic sports meeting of the Kowloon and Hongkong Dockyard Recreation Club was held at the Kowloon Naval Yard on Saturday afternoon. A capital programme was provided, including several novel items which the large gathering of spectators found highly amusing.

Mr. W. M. Denton, the Naval Officer in Charge at Kowloon, was in charge of the general arrangements, being ably assisted by Messrs. Prickett and Newham and A. Hill.

The results were as follows:—
Inter-Department Swimming Relay Race (200 yards)—Oroclor (for C.E.), 1; Hutchinson (for O.D.), 2. Time, 3.20.
Tipping the Bucket—Browell and McDonnell (Kowloon), 1.
Tug of war—Kowloon (Denton, Spry, O'Neill, Luscombe, Simpson, Billings, Grant, Thompson and Kempshall), 1.
Egg and Spoon Race—Miss B. George and Spry (Kowloon).
Dinghy Race—Driscoll, Hill, Billings and Horton (Kowloon).
Sausage Race—Misses Spanton, George and Spanton.
Water Derby—Spanton (Hongkong), 1; Campbell (Hongkong), 2.
Sketching Race—Mrs. Reeves and Cassidy (Hongkong), 1.
Obstacle Race—Simpson and Miss Prickett (Kowloon), 1; Thompson and Miss M. George (Kowloon), 2.
Potato Race—Williams (Kowloon), 1.
Greasy Pole—George (Kowloon), 1.



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Among Bankers

the name "YORK" on vaults and safe deposit boxes is recognized as a mark of protection and strength.

YORK Burglarproof and Fireproof Safes are made with the same care and precision as the huge vaults constructed for the Federal Reserve Banks in U.S.A.

The element of chance does not enter into the purchase of a York Safe.

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2 QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

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Wm. Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE C. 346.

LAST DAY

OF

SALE.

**SATURDAY,
AUG. 4TH.**

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"PATROCLUS"
are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 8th August.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th August, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 27th August, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1923. [1143]

THE HONGKONG CANTON AND
MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR per share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1923, will be PAYABLE on WEDNESDAY, 8th AUGUST, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office. The SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, 8th July, to Wednesday, 8th August (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1923. [1050]

LADIES and GENTLEMEN Suffering from any kind of Disease, however complicated and long-standing the case may be, are requested to write present condition of the disease. Full particulars of treatment, advice, etc., free under cover. "Sai" Works, Bendoo-square (H.F.), Calcutta (India). [1105]

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

THE Motor Vessel

"GLENSANDA"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 7th August, 1923, at Noon, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined in the presence of consignees by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, on 4th August, 1923, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer including those for cargo short delivered must be presented on the special form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1923. [1125]

SS. "PAUL LECAT"

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, &c., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong-Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remaining unclaimed after the 7th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to us on or before the 11th July, 1923, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSER,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1923. [1129]

VISITORS TO CANTON

Should Purchase

BY THE PEARL RIVER

BY

CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD

With Illustrations, Maps and Flags.

PRICE... .. \$1.75

On Sale at

Hongkong: "Daily Press" Office.

Messrs. KIM & WATSON Ltd.

Messrs. BERNARD & Co.

Canton: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Offices of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" have been removed to 14, CHATER ROAD (3rd floor), to which Address all Correspondence should be directed. Hongkong, 16th July, 1923.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

PROPOSAL TO CHANGE A SHIP'S NAME.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that in consequence of uniformity with the combination of Name of the other vessels owned by us under the name of CHIU ON STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, of No. 103, Wing Lok Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, have applied to the Board of Trade under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, for permission to change the name of Steamer launch "CHINA" of Hongkong, Official No. 152029, Gross Tonnage 20.20, Register Tonnage 11.34 hitherto owned by us to the name of "CHIU ON" and to have her registered in the New Name at the Port of Hongkong as owned by us.

Any objection to the proposed Change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping or Harbour Master at Hongkong within seven days from the appearance of this Advertisement.

Dated Hongkong this 1st day of Aug., 1923.

LAU SHU TONG } Managing

KWOK LAI PAN } Directors.

CHIU ON STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd. [1128]

HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE AND REAL ESTATE CO., SHARE AND LAND BROKERS.

No. 8, Des Voeux Road, 3rd Floor

Telephone No. C. 4305. [1107]

FOR SALE.

5,000 FEET OF STEEL CABLE in Good Condition 3 1/2 inches Circumference.

Apply to
PEAK TRADING CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.

[1077]

TO LET.

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—Four Rooms on Fifth Floor.

Apply
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

[1105]

BOWERN & CO.,
No. 8, Mesopotamia Road, SHANGHAI

Members British Chamber of Commerce (Shanghai). Mr. T. W. BOWERN, Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Shipbrokers, Incorporated by Royal Charter, London.

STEAMSHIP AGENTS AND SHIPBROKERS.

For the Purchase, Sale and Charter of Vessels of any Tonnage, Passenger and/or Cargo, New and/or Old, with delivery China at Very Low Prices.

SALVAGE OPERATORS, MARINE SURVEYORS

AUCTIONEERS, COAL MERCHANTS.

FAREIGHT BROKERS, METAL MERCHANTS.

Machinery For Sale, New and Old in First-Class Condition.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS, SHARE-BROKERS

(Members Shanghai Share-Brokers' Association).

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA:—

GILLES PATENT ANCHORS.

SAKULI WARENS & Co., Ltd. (Sheffield), High-Class Steel Manufacturers (Tank Brand).

Catalogues and Price-Lists on application

(Enquiries Welcomed)

CABLE ADDRESS: BOWERN, Shanghai.

CODES: Bentley's, Scott's, A.B.O. 8th Edition and Improved.

[1105]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRATA EAST, HONGKONG

FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy.

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room

Officers Room, C.P.O.'s Room, Restaurant

Concert Hall, Church

Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories.

Steam Launch "Dawnstar".

[1105]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED A SMALL and AIRY ROOM for One or Two Months Only, preferably Top floor and Facing the Sea. Apply to Box Y.E., c/o The Hongkong Daily Press. [1113]

2 & 2, VICTORIA GARDENS, HANKOW

2nd Road, KOWLOON, BOARD RESIDENCE.

Every Home Comfort. One Minute from Ferry Steamers. Personal supervision. Terms Very Moderate. Telephone K357. [1112]

2 TO LET—EUROPEAN FLATS in Lee

Building, Wanchoi Gap Road. Apply to 32, Kennedy Road. [1105]

INTIMATIONS

THE KOWLOON HOTEL.

HANKOW ROAD.

OPENING 1st SEPTEMBER.

FIRST Class and Most Up-to-date Residential and Tourist Hotel. Six Stories of Commodious Large and Airy Rooms with every Modern Appliance. Elevator to Every Floor and to Roof Garden. Hot and Cold Water, Electric Lights, Fans and Bells throughout. Exceptionally Well Ventilated Bar and Billiard Rooms. Moderate tariff and most Excellent Cuisine supervised by Experienced Chef. Monthly and Family Rates can be arranged at Most Reasonable Terms.

For Terms, apply to Mrs. J. J. BLAKE, Manageress.

[1119]

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

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PROMPT SERVICE.

Attractive rates for all kinds of Deposits. Inquiries are welcome.

T. H. MAL, Manager.

[1893]

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LETTERS OF CREDIT.

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PURCHASE OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Every approved Banking, Shipping and Travel Transaction.

P. J. VANHECKE, Manager.

[1105]

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (FULLY PAID) 55,000,000

RESERVE FUND 25,000,000

CAPITAL CONTRIBUTED BY THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT 3,500,000

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LONDON OFFICE: 64, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

BRANCHES: Baku, Batoum, Constantinople, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manchu, Peking, Rangoon, Shanghai, Tientsin, Yokohama.

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Machinery For Sale, New and Old in First-Class Condition.

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CABLE ADDRESS: BOWERN, Shanghai.

CODES: Bentley's, Scott's, A.B.O. 8th Edition and Improved.

[1105]

FIT-UP PINCE-NEZ

is the latest of the finger operated eye-glass mounting and has been designed to avoid all the objectionable features of this type of mounting. The long coil springs of the Fit-Up prevent spring breakage, and can be instantly adjusted to give more or less pressure on the nose.

The nose clips are of special shape to prevent slipping. Fit-Up Pince-nez of any metal are obtainable from The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians—the most competent optical

Colony—located in 53, Queen's Road Central—Hongkong. [1105]

INTIMATION

JOHN DEWAR & SONS, LTD.
PERTH, SCOTLAND.

By Royal Appointment
to His Majesty
The King.

"WHITE LABEL"
FINEST
SCOTCH WHISKY
OF GREAT AGE.

AWARDED 50 GOLD AND
PRIZE MEDALS.

THE VICTORIA VAT
The very finest old
SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the Houses of
Lords and Commons.

SOLE AGENTS—

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
Wine & Spirit Merchants.

PHONE 618.

MARRIAGE.

COOPER—GRANT—At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on August 2nd, by the Rev. Copley Moyle, John Sisson St. GEORGE, youngest son of the late CHAS. ED. COOPER, of N.Z., to Nora MACDONALD, youngest daughter of the late PETER GRANT, of Edinburgh. [1139]

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.

London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 7th, 1923.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE RUHR.

WHAT is the policy of Mr. BALDWIN's Government in regard to the Ruhr and Reparations? All that is clear is that a serious impasse has been reached in the relations with our more aggressive Allies, and the London Press comment on the situation, Reuter has told us, can be summarised in the words "What next?" What has been made plain is that the British Government is no less anxious than it has ever been to maintain warm friendship with France, but it views French policy in the Ruhr with grave concern, and Mr. BALDWIN last week uttered a grave warning as regards the possibility of a German collapse and the effects of a surrender forced by desperation. Those who have long memories and are able to recall the public utterances of British statesmen at the time of the British occupation must wonder how far the views of the British Government have changed, and whether a complete reversal of the British policy as clearly laid down little more than two years ago is contemplated. Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, while he was Prime Minister, threatened the Germans with the immediate occupation of the Ruhr Valley if they did not at once agree to pay £20,000,000 for reparations, and he added that "such

occupation will continue so long as Germany fails to comply with the conditions" prescribed by the Allied Conference at Lympe. He upheld this decision on the grounds that Germany was not only a defaulter but defiant. He spoke of Germany having "still far too many machine guns and rifles unsundered" and of irregular military organisations being still in existence in Germany, so that "it is quite impossible for France to settle down. She must continue to arm; she must continue to keep her eyes on her eastern frontier," and so on. He added that "it is a good thing for the German people to be brought up sharp and to be told firmly and distinctly that unless they accept this [the Lympe Conference terms] the Allies must and will take action." They took the action, and the question which is still presented two years later, is Have the conditions which determined the occupation materially changed in the interval? A month ago it seemed many that the British Government contemplated receding from the position they took up in 1921, but that idea was dispelled by Lord Curzon last week when speaking in the House of Lords, he discredited a suggestion that we should give the French every chance with their policy by withdrawing our army of occupation and our reparations commissioner. Lord Curzon maintained that to withdraw our army of occupation would be an unwise step and might do a great deal of harm, while his lordship is stated to have referred with approval to the suggestion that the French should be given every chance with their policy, since it was "our only guarantee under the treaty to ensure that Germany met her obligations." Such a statement as this only increases the confusion in the public mind as to what precisely is contemplated by the Government, if it is not in some way to restrict French policy. We have to wait, however, for a definite statement of the Government's policy, for Lord Curzon complains that "it is not fair to ask what the Government is going to do before it has gathered public opinion from the promised publication of the papers." Certainly the publication of the whole correspondence should provoke an expression of public opinion which should prove an important factor in the ultimate settlement, and meanwhile we can only "wait and see" what happens.

The Manila Observatory yesterday morning gave warning of a typhoon in about 140deg. Long. E. 13deg. Lat. N., moving N.W.

During the early hours of yesterday morning, an alarm was received at the Central Fire Station that a fire had broken out and on arrival at the hotel it was found that the alarm was a false one.

When a Chinese was charged at Thames Police Court (London), last month, with drunkenness, the magistrate, Mr. Disney, said: "It is a very rare thing to have a Chinese charged with drunkenness. This is the only case I know."

A Tientsin contemporary reports that Mr. Vincent D'Alton, who was at Shanghai on holiday, all but lost his life as the result of a nip from a mosquito. A bite in the leg proved so poisonous that a few hours later, Mr. D'Alton became delirious. The leg was very swollen, blood poisoning setting in, and the unfortunate victim of the malignant mosquito eventually lost consciousness. The only treatment the doctors in attendance could suggest, was amputation of the limb, though they held out little hope if the success of the operation. So the patient's constitution was left to fight the battle, and after being unconscious for four days, Mr. D'Alton gradually recovered.

ALLEGED ARMS SMUGGLING.

TWO MORE CASES.

Two Chinese of the a.s. President

Officer were remanded at the Magistrate's Court, yesterday morning, by Mr. J. E. Wood on charges of unlawfully having arms in their possession without the permission of the Captain Superintendent of Police.

It is alleged by the police that one had two revolvers, one Mauser pistol, one holster, four magazines, a cleaning brush and 512 rounds of ammunition. These are said to have been found in the false bottom of a basket. The other man is said to have had in his possession, two holsters, two magazines and 290 cartridges. They were found hidden amongst some logs.

THE LATE PRESIDENT.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Mr. William H. Gale, Consul-General for the United States, has received a telegram from the Secretary of State of the United States containing the following information:—

The remains of President Harding will arrive in Washington on August 7th. The funeral services will be held in the rotunda of the Capitol on Wednesday August 8th. Final obsequies will be held at Marion, Ohio, the home of the late President, on Friday, August 10th. The latter date has been appointed by Presidential Proclamation as a day of special mourning and prayer throughout the United States. All executive departments in Washington will be closed from August 7th, 1 p.m. to August 10th inclusive. Flags will remain at half mast until the close of Monday, September 3rd.

The Consulate-General at Hongkong will be closed from Tuesday, August 7th 1 p.m. until Saturday, August 11th.

DR. SUN YAT SEN'S MESSAGE.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen has sent the following cable to His Excellency President Calvin Coolidge, Washington D.C.:—

"Deeply deplore passing away of President Harding whose sympathy with and services to China are and will be gratefully remembered by Chinese people."

With the assumption of the high functions of Government, I rest assured that traditional friendship between the American and Chinese peoples will not only be maintained but further expanded.

SUN YAT SEN."

KOWLOON TELEPHONE SERVICE INTERRUPTED.

The Kowloon Telephone service has been interrupted by a breakdown of the Company's main cable. The lines were working again last evening.

PETTY THEFTS.

DAIRY FARM COMPANY VICTIMISED.

Dairy Farm Company milk deliveries going their rounds during the last few weeks have sustained a number of losses. It has been their practice to leave their baskets outside the entrances of residences in Kowloon whilst they delivered the milk to the servants, but when the came out they often discovered that a thief had been busy during their absence. The supposition, which has now turned out to be correct, is that these milkmen were followed by thieves who were waiting the opportunity to carry out their thefts.

Working on this theory, a private detective of the Company the other day followed one of the milkmen to

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY)

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

NO SEAT AVAILABLE FOR MR. McKENNA.

London, August 6th.

Although no official announcement is yet available, it seems pretty certain that the Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna will not assume the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, which he provisionally accepted in May.

Various reasons are assigned for his refusal, among others his disapproval of the Government's handling of the Ruhr situation and the Government's financial policy, also the feeling against Mr. McKenna among Tory members of the House of Commons. A hitch has also arisen in connection with his obtaining a seat in the House of Commons, as neither of the sitting members for the City of London, which electorate Mr. McKenna specially desires to represent, are willing to create a vacancy, despite tempting offers of peerages and ministerial office.

EARLIER CABLES.

STRIKE OF SPANISH BANK CLERKS.

SERIOUS POSITION REPORTED.

London, August 6th.

Banking in Spain has been disorganised by a strike of bank clerks for higher pay. A Madrid message states that the Western Bank, one of the "big five," despite its bringing from England a number of clerks to replace the Spanish malcontents, has now closed down in consequence of intimidation. Two others have also suspended operations. The banks refuse to re-instate the strikers unless they resign from their union, which is stated to be controlled by Communists. Some disorders have occurred, resulting in twenty arrests. The Government is considering a modified form of moratorium owing to the banking confusion.

TAXATION IN POLAND.

GOVERNMENT COMPLETES NEW SCHEME.

Warsaw, August 6th.

The Government has completed a financial scheme by Parliament's adoption of the Property Tax Bill, under which it is expected that one billion gold francs will be raised and devoted to sanitation and restoration of Polish finances. Half the amount will be payable by farms, three hundred and seventy-five millions by commerce and industry, and the remainder by other forms of property. The tax is to be payable by six annual instalments.

THE MORSE CASE.

ALL THE ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Washington, August 6th.

Mr. Charles Morse, the well-known ship-builder, his three sons, and others who were charged in February last year with illegally securing Government loans and selling Government property and converting the proceeds to their own use, have been acquitted.

BAD OUTLOOK IN GERMANY.

Berlin, August 6th.

In view of the stagnation of trade and shortage of money, as well as difficulties of providing foodstuffs and raw materials, the Government announces that the ordinance regulating dealings in foreign currency is rescinded.

WESTMINSTER HALL.

COMPLETION OF ROOF RESTORATION.

After just over nine years of continuous labour the Office of Works has completed the task of preserving the roof of Westminster Hall, which has been described as "unquestionably the greatest historical monument possessed by the nation."

Erected to the order of William Rufus in the 11th century, much of the original stone work still remains in its walls, but it is for the grandeur of the great open timber-framed roof that the hall owes its chief architectural and historical interest. This roof was completed under the instructions of Richard II. in 1399.

In the whole of the original structure no metal bolt was used, the jointing being secured by oak pins. The beams themselves, being from 40 to 60 feet in length, composed of three sections and weighing up to 4 tons, were taken from oak trees which must have been planted in the 8th century.

It was in 1914 that it was discovered that the whole structure was in danger of collapse due to the destruction of the timber from the ravages of the "death-watch beetle." These insects had hollowed out the beams until in some cases there existed holes into which the body of a man might disappear.

INTEREST.

It was decided to put in a steel structure to hold in position the whole of the old timber as an attempt to move it back to its original position would have resulted in the breaking of every joint. The result of this policy has been that 350 tons of steel girders and the rods have been let into the roof, but so cunningly concealed that they are scarcely noticeable to the casual observer.

At the same time a preparation was used to kill the destructive beetle, and the timber which was too badly damaged was replaced by new.

DIVORCE REPORTS.

PUBLICITY AND MORALS.

VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE DIVORCE COURT.

Sir Henry Duke (President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division), himself an old journalist, gave evidence on June 26th, before the Select Committee of the House of Commons which has been appointed to report upon the Matrimonial Causes (Regulation of Reports) Bill, the object of which is "to regulate the publication of reports of certain judicial proceedings in such manner as to prevent injury to public morals." Sir Henry expressed himself in favour of stringent legislation to prevent the publication of indecent matter, but believed it would be dangerous in the case of divorce cases to prohibit the publication of anything but the result. The Right Hon. Sir E. Cecil presided.

Examined by the chairman, Sir Henry Duke said that under the present law publication of indecent matter was forbidden by common law, and most certainly by statute.

Do you consider that the present law is effective?—No.

Would you say that there was some ground for the House considering a bill of this kind?—I think there is very good ground. I think it is very desirable in the interests of morality that something should be done. I am not speaking particularly of the publication of divorce proceedings, but with regard to the wilful and unscrupulous publication of indecent matter for the purpose of gain.

So far as general considerations go, would you support the broad view of English law that the administration of justice, generally speaking, should be carried on with absolute publicity?—To my mind that is the foundation of our administration of justice. It is not only a principle of English law, but it is a tradition in our law.

Would you support a proposal to prohibit the publication of anything concerning divorce cases, except the result?—No, I should not. I think that would be dangerous.

Further examined, Sir Henry said that during the great pressure in the Divorce Division after the war—that pressure had almost disappeared—our people had not become demoralised, as some thought they had—he came to the conclusion that there was throughout the mass of people who were brought under the jurisdiction of the court a sense of shame and a repugnance to the publication of the consequences of the conduct into which they had been betrayed, and that seemed to him a most wholesome state of things. If the administration of the divorce law were treated as though it were a secret and private affair between the parties, the people who would be relieved would be the people who seemed to him to deserve public condemnation. Persons guilty of the grave offence of adultery, for example, would desire nothing better than that no publicity should be given to their conduct.

You think publicity is a real deterrent?—I think so, and I think it is necessary in the administration of justice.

Would you qualify that by saying there can be such a thing as excessive publicity?—I am sure there can. What purpose is there in relating to the general public indecent details which sometimes come under consideration of the Court? They do not have any bearing with regard to the deterrent considerations I was alluding to, but they are necessary considerations for the purpose of arriving at conclusions on facts.

In foreign countries this portion of the law is conducted in camera?—I am aware of that. If you were to convert England into a foreign country and have foreign standards of conduct and methods of procedure they might not suit our people, they not having grown up to it. The experience of the past does not recommend that change.

There is no privilege in law for publishing indecent reports?—I am aware that there is. Perhaps I ought to say that "indecent" is a relative term. I am not aware of indecent when facts have to be stated in order to arrive at a conclusion or a judgment. Indecency arises when there is a wanton exposure of facts without any proper necessity.

DANGERS OF PROSECUTION.

Questioned as to the procedure in regard to prosecutions, Sir Henry said that in the majority of cases there was no private person who had the incentive or would subject himself to the annoyance and expense of undertaking a prosecution, and the result was that the prosecutor was the Public Prosecutor. Largely, he thought, that official would act on his chances of getting a verdict from a jury.

The chances are an uncertain matter?—They are.

One result of a prosecution, witness added, was that a matter which had escaped the attention of the public at large was subjected to a blaze of publicity. The Public Prosecutor had therefore to consider whether it was wise to proceed. His impression was that it was possible to overestimate the extent of the evil, considered as a real evil affecting public morals.

You have had a very wide experience, not only in the courts, but in the newspaper world?—Yes, forty years ago I knew a great deal about the conduct of a newspaper.

Do you think that the methods of this bill is the best, bearing in mind that it is drawn as far as possible to give specific instructions to news editors precisely what they were to do?—It struck me that you tell them what they may publish; my view is that they should tell them what they may not publish. You set up a possible means of doubt as to whether an offence is committed.

SUGGESTIONS FROM THE BENCH.

The chairman alluded to the report of the Royal Commission of 1912, in which the suggestion was made that power should be given to a judge to order that portions of evidence must not be reported or published.

Witness: Then you put everybody under the protection of the judge. They will say, "The judge did not prohibit this, and therefore it may be published." No doubt it is possible that a judge might give useful directions in that way. I have never found where, from recognition that publication would be mischievous, I have said to representatives of the Press, "It is very desirable that there should be no publication of this matter," that there has been any inclination to disregard that suggestion.

Publication might, witness added, be contempt of Court. There were passages which a judge was entitled to direct should not be published. He would not like to dignify publication of such matter by calling it "contempt of Court"; it was a low and filthy offence.

Replying to Sir H. Field, Sir H. Duke said the reporters who attended the Divorce Court were there to perform their duty. He had never known a reporter who had been minded to publish indecent matter, and he had known reporters for a very long time. It would be a very singular injustice if it were supposed that reporters in the courts were prone to publish indecency.

Sir T. Bennett: Do you agree with Lord Alverstone, who said, "It is undoubtedly a monstrous abuse, this indiscriminate reporting of details of divorce cases?"—I agree absolutely; it is not only an abuse, it is a criminal offence.

Though you have always found that the reporters accede to any suggestion you make for the exclusion of offensive matter, you would not rely upon that as a general safeguard against objectionable publication?—I certainly would not.

It would depend upon the idiosyncrasy of particular judges?—Yes.

A judge might have such confidence in the reporters that he would not say anything?—It is not the reporter for the Press who is probably the offender. It is the man who is there to obtain photographic literature.

Would you agree that there might be most harmful matter in a report without a single obscene or indecent expression?—I entirely agree.

It is too easy to describe the publication of a certain class of divorce proceedings as "rotic novels" or "rotic stories"?—I confess I never heard them. I can well conceive that they might justify such a description.

Does not that depend very largely on the letters contained in the reports, some of them full of burning passion?—I have a difficulty in dealing with that part of the matter. The letter such as you refer to is a very often in itself an indecent publication, but coming in the atmosphere in which it is found it is mischievous; but so far as I know, people who are minded to publish this sort of thing might select the letters and publish them without any reference to the Divorce Court and give them their full currency, and, possibly, mischievous effect.

There were, Sir Henry proceeded, letters of a totally different kind which sometimes came to light in these cases, letters to publish which would be a manifest offence of obscene publication; but he had never seen such a letter published. He did not remember for years such a letter being read. Even in trial by jury the judge would hand the letter to the jury to avoid publicity of its contents and would receive it back.

Would full enforcement of the existing law prevent the divorce reports as we know them, from having a harmful tendency, clean away the concrete obscenity, and would there not remain large elements of harm of which we ought to be rid?—That depends on whether the publication of the fact that wrongdoers come to grief is more desirable than the avoidance of the publication of the facts. It is a balance of possible evils.

Have the public the right to know more than the names of the parties, the grounds on which the proceedings are brought, and the judgment of the Court?—I do not consider this matter exclusively from the point of view of the public and the right to know. You have also to consider the right of the party to publication. Great wrongs are sometimes the subject of discussion in the Divorce jurisdiction. The party complaining very often desires publicity, and the party accused desires publicity of the charges, and the public knowledge of the concrete facts of the refutation. I do not see how you can secure those things when you limit yourselves to publication of the names of the parties and the decision in the case. You do not do it in any other class of proceedings.

Is there any objection to the publication of evidence so long as it is not indecent?—Except where the parties have some public station or are persons who capture the public interest I have never known anyone care to publish it.

Whom do you suggest should be prosecuted for publishing indecent matter, the reported writer, the sub-editor who passes it, the editor who never sees it, or the proprietor of the paper?—The answer to that is a cryptic answer. I should punish the person who published it. I am not sure how you ought to identify him, but it would be a question of fact. Everybody who takes a part would be exposed to a penalty. I should not be disposed to allow any person to escape by setting up a whipping boy.

Lord Aspley asked whether in some cases the divorce reports did not distort and misrepresent the true facts of the case, and show what really was a sordid matter in a different light, often making the villain of the piece into a hero.

Sir H. Duke: I have a strong view against all erotic publications.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

SOVIETS COME TO STAY.

BY THE RIGHT HON. DAVID LLOYD GEORGE.

[DAILY CHRONICLE.]

I am frankly delighted that negotiations between Lord Curzon and the Soviet Government seem to indicate a genuine desire on the part of both parties to establish a more satisfactory understanding between this country and Russia.

The Bolshevik episode, like all revolutionary terrors, has been at times a shrieking nightmare which has made the world shudder. It did render a supreme service to civilisation—it terrified democracy back into sanity just at the time when the nervous excitability that followed the war was bordering on mental instability. In our attitude towards the Soviet Government we must, however, constantly bear in mind one consideration. What matters to us is not so much the Russian Government as the people of Russia, and for the moment the Bolshevik administration constitutes the only medium for dealing with that mighty nation. As long as it remains the only constituted authority in Russia, every act of hostility against it injures Russia.

PEOPLE WHO SUFFER.

As we discovered in 1919, you cannot wage war against the Government for the time being of a country without devastating the land and alienating its people. You cannot refuse to trade with it now without depriving its people of commodities—and especially of equipments—essential to their well-being.

It is the people, therefore, who would suffer, and it is the people who would ultimately resent that suffering. Governments come and go, but the nation goes on for ever.

The Russian people deserve especially at the hands of all the Allied nations—every sympathetic consideration we can extend to them. Not only for the reason that they have to endure the sway of a tyrannical oligarchy imposing its will by ruthless violence, but even more for the reasons that led to the establishment of that tyranny.

If the fruit is bitter we must bear in mind how the tree came to be planted in the soil. It may sound like quoting ancient history to revert to events eight or nine years ago, but no one can understand Russia, or do justice to its unhappy people, without recalling the incidents that led to the great catastrophe.

Those who denounce any dealings with the existing order seem to have persuaded themselves that pre-revolutionary Russia was governed by a gentle and beneficent despotism which conferred the blessing of a tolerant and kindly fatherhood upon a well-ruled household.

In no particular is this a true picture of the ancient regime. The fortress of Peter and Paul was not erected, nor its dungeons dug, by the Bolsheviks; nor was not set up as a penal settlement for political offenders for the first time—if at all by the Bolsheviks. In 1906 about 45,000 political exiles were deported to secure the severities of Siberia. Persecution of suspected religious leaders was not started by the Soviets. To them does not belong the discredit of initiating the methods of Pogromism.

But let us not forget that, beyond all these circumstances, the revolution was rendered inevitable by the ineptitude and corruption of the old system, and especially by the terrible suffering and humiliation which that state of things inflicted on Russia in the Great War.

DOOM OF A SYSTEM.

Anyone who has read the "Memoirs of an Ambassador," by M. Paleologue, will find a complete explanation in its pages of the savage hatred with which the Russian revolutionaries viewed all those who were associated in any degree with the old order.

He tells the story of how the gallant army found itself at the critical hour without ammunition, rifles, transport, and often without food. No braver or more devoted men ever fought for their country than the young peasants who made up the Russian armies of 1914-15-16.

With little, and often no artillery support, they faced without faltering the best equipped heavy artillery in the world. They were mown down by shell fire and machine-guns by the million. Their aggregate casualties up to September, 1916, even according to the Tsarist Generals of the day, were five millions. In reality they were much heavier.

FIGHTING WITH STICKS.

Often they went into action with sticks, as the Russian War Office had no rifles with which to arm them. They picked up any advanced rifles dropped by fallen comrades. There is nothing in the war comparable to the trustful heroism of these poor peasants. We know now why there were no rifles, or shells, or wagons. The wholesale corruption of the regime had been exposed to the world by irrefutable documentary evidence.

(Continued on next column.)

It is a pernicious thing to do—My difficulty is to see how you are to avoid it. If there is a demand for that sort of thing it is going to be satisfied. My difficulty is in seeing how you are to deal with a large question of that kind by an artificial separation of one class of proceedings from the general body of matter in which you may have the same cause of complaint.

The Chairman: Your general view is that, apart from specific indecency in reports, the whole tone is sometimes so mischievous towards public morals that some legislation should be passed?—The matters which are discussed are capable of being so mischievous to public morals that I can well believe that some legislative action should be taken to prevent indiscriminate publication.

The line you would be disposed to take would be to lay down so far as possible definitions of indecency and apply them to all legal proceedings? I would specify the indecencies, and if they occurred I would punish them summarily.

At the close of Sir H. Duke's evidence the Committee adjourned.

Here are a few extracts from M. Paleologue's interesting book. One extract from his diary reads:—

The lack of ammunition means that the role of the artillery in battle is necessarily insignificant. The whole burden of the fighting falls on the infantry, and the result is a ghastly expenditure of human life. A day or two ago one of the Grand Duke Sergius's collaborators, Colonel Englehardt, said to Major Wehrin, my second military attaché: "We're paying for the crimes of our administration with the blood of our men."

About the same date, talking about the deplorable state of things, the Grand Duke Sergius, who was Inspector-General of Artillery, said to the French Ambassador, "When I think that this exhibition of impotence is all that our aristocratic system has to show, it makes me want to be a Republican."

When a Grand Duke talked like that early in 1915, what must a peasant soldier have thought by the spring of 1917, after many more millions of his comrades had been slaughtered as a result of the same "exhibition of impotence?"

VICTIMS OF CORRUPTION.

It is no use pointing to the fact that our Army was also short of ammunition at that date. The British Army was a small army organised on the basis of a maximum Expeditionary Force of six divisions. The Russian army was a great conscript force, organised on the basis of a hundred divisions in the field.

I recollect well our own military reports from the Russian fronts. They provided much distressing reading. They filled you with compassion for the millions of gallant men who were the victims of corruption and stupidity in high places.

I recall one statement made to one of our representatives with the Russian army, which betrays the callous indifference with which men in authority seemed to treat the appalling sacrifice of life amongst loyal soldiers who were facing death without a murmur because the "Little Father" willed it.

Whenever anxious inquiries were directed by our officer as to the gigantic losses in men, which filled him with dismay as well as horror, the usual reply was, "Don't worry yourself. Thank God, of men, at all events, we have enough." An answer which sends a thrill of horror through you when you read it.

That is why, at the end of two and a half years, the patient men in the field at last mutinied. That is why their parents and brothers in the field supported them. The "Little Father" had failed them, and his minions had betrayed them.

It is a sordid and horrid tale of peculation, maladministration, and cruel treachery. Millions of British and French money went in shameless and open bribery, whilst the soldiers in the field, far freed of what the money could buy, were opposing bare breasts covering brave hearts to the most terrible artillery in the world.

THE INEVITABLE BRIBE.

If the rest of the money had been well spent, the residue after providing for profuse graft would still have sufficed to save that gallant army from destruction. But unhappy no real interest was taken in anything beyond the amount and the payment of the pocket-money. That seemed to be the main purpose of the transaction. "Nothing was well managed except the inevitable bribe. There were honourable and upright men who did their duty by their distracted and plundered country, but they were helpless in the torrent of corruption."

No wonder a great Russian industrial engineer in the Ministry of War, in dwelling on the sad failure of Tsarism and its probable results in June, 1915, predicted a revolution with "ten years of the most frightful anarchy." "We shall," he added, "see the days of Pugachev again and perhaps worse." A striking prophecy verified with appalling accuracy.

RETRIBUTION.

It is not pleasant to recall these dreadful episodes, which reveal the betrayal of a devotion faithful unto death. But this story is essential to the right appreciation of events.

There is no savagery like that of a trusting people which finds its trust was being imposed upon the whole time. Here the retribution has been hideous in all its aspects. But the provocation was also revolting from every point of view. To judge Russia fairly, that must be taken into account.

I think the Government are, therefore, taking the right view of their responsibilities when, through their Foreign Secretary, they open negotiations with the representative of the Soviet Government in this country.

You can easily evoke resounding cheers amongst the thoughtless, by declaring melodramatically that you will never "shake hands with murder." In practice this policy has always been a failure. Mr. Pitt, in a famous passage, declared to assent to that doctrine when he was attacked for trying to open negotiations with the "assassins" of the French Revolution. "He was driven out of this calm and rational attitude by the inflammable rhetoric of Burke, aided by the arrogance of the victorious revolutionaries."

Nevertheless, the sequel proved he was right. French Bolshevism was not defeated by foreign armies, nor starved out by the British blockade. But it was driven into the arms of Napoleon, and Europe suffered bitterly for the folly of the hobnobbing on both sides. It would have been better for that generation had it listened to the wise counsel of William Pitt.

WHAT ABOUT TURKEY?

If you decline to treat with Russia as long as its present rulers remain in power, then you ought to place Turkey in the same category. The military junta that governs Turkey has been guilty of atrocities at least as vile as any committed by the Bolsheviks. But at Lausanne we ostentatiously stretched the friendly hand of Britain to the authors

of the Armenian massacres. And France, Italy—yes, and America, also tendered the same warm handshake.

I am not criticising the offer of amity made as a condition of peace. We must make peace in the world, and you cannot do so if you put whole nations off your visiting list because of the misconduct of those who govern them. Once you begin you are not quite sure where it will end.

RUSSIAN TRADE NECESSARY.

In these cases the innocent suffer the most. A refusal to trade with Russia would not deprive the Soviet Commissaries of a single necessity or comfort of life. The Communists are quite strong enough to take care of themselves. But the peasants—who are not Communists—would continue to suffer, and their sufferings would increase as their reserves of clothing and other essentials became completely exhausted. And the people of this country who need the produce of Russia for their own use would also suffer to a certain extent.

America can afford this exalted aloofness. She does not need the Russian grain and timber. She is an exporter of those commodities. But we cannot do as well without them, and we also sadly need Russian flax for our linen industries, which are languishing for the want of it. Last year there were quite considerable imports of Russian produce into this country. This year, owing to the prospects of an improved harvest, these imports will be much larger. They are greatly needed here for our own consumption, and they pay for exports of machinery and textiles which the Russian on his part badly requires.

NO TIME FOR DAWDLING.

But beyond and above all these material considerations, the World needs peace. In the old days conveyancing attorneys in this country kept a property transaction going by interminable requisitions on the title of the other party. They exercised all their ingenuity, and invoked the added ingenuity of trained counsel to probe for defects in the right of the vendor to deal.

Those were leisurely days, and men could afford to dawdle. Even then these exercises ended in ruinous litigation. Today time presses, and the atmosphere is dangerous for the plying of irritating interrogatories. It is time we made up our minds that the Soviets have come to stay, whether we like it or no, and that one or other of the formidable men who rule Russia, is likely to rule it for some time to come.

The sooner we have the courage to recognise this fact, the sooner will real peace be established.

MONEY IN TREES.

[BY SIR HENRY LLOYD.]

The unemployed, like the poor, we have always with us. Eighteen years ago the situation was so bad that a Royal Commission was appointed to recommend measures of grappling with it.

Personally, the Commission was exceptionally strong, being composed of men of various shades of political opinion and of diverse experience in public affairs. They unanimously arrived at the conclusion that afforestation is not only desirable from more than one point of view, but is also practicable and remunerative.

The approximate area of land available in the United Kingdom for this purpose is 9,000,000 acres. The Commission recommended that in order to secure a sustained yield of timber under the best system of rotation 150,000 acres should be afforested annually. This would afford temporary employment for 18,000 men during the winter months. An equal number would indirectly derive employment in the incidental and subsidiary occupations connected with forestry.

By a process not uncommon in the case of Royal Commissions, the report of this important one, being printed and circulated at considerable public expense, was laid upon the shelf, where, under a pall of dust, it remains to this day.

Unemployment, however, has not joined in its slumber. On the contrary, it has steadily spread, feebly, countered by a system of doles which have fostered fraud and added appreciably to the over-load of taxation.

Public attention has been reattracted by the issuing of a report by the Forestry Commissioners predicting a timber famine at no distant date. The result of such a catastrophe in the Continental sources of British supply would be more disastrous to this country than to any other. The demand for timber is constantly increasing, and the home supply, never adequate to the demand upon it, is steadily decreasing. It is not too late to adopt the system of afforestation recommended by the Royal Commission. But it should be taken in hand at once.

Regarding the project from a business point of view the Royal Commissioners demonstrated its soundness. The annual cost of carrying it out to the fullest extent would be £2,000,000. They recommended that the investment should be financed by a loan, the interest being defrayed out of taxation.

On the first year the net deficit will be £2,131,250. After that period the national forest not only becomes self-supporting, but also revenue-producing. After eighty years the net annual revenue of a forest of 9,000,000 acres, at present prices of timber, would be 17½ million sterling.

In brief, at the expiration of eighty years the State will be in possession of a property worth £282,000,000, or about £107,000,000 in excess of the total cost involved in its creation, calculated at 3 per cent. compound interest.

ENGLISH: THE WORLD SPEECH.

In his Essay on "Race and Language," Freeman, the historian, says: "The pages of history are crowded with cases in which nations have cast aside the tongue of their forefathers, and have taken the tongue of some other people. Greek in the East, Latin in the West, became the familiar speech of millions who had not a drop of Greek or Latin blood in their veins. The same has been the case in later times with Arabic, Persian, Spanish, German, English." Should this encourage us to hope that the universal language will one day be English?

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DOMESTIC SERVICE.

The Domestic Service Committee has suffered, even more than most of such Committees from the evidence of fanciful persons and faddists. Some of the witnesses seem to have been quite unaware of the real meaning and object of domestic service. It exists, of course, simply to set those to whom it is rendered free to do work for which they are better fitted than making beds or sweeping floors. The fact that they do not all do it is of no more importance—no more and no less—than the fact that many workmen do not earn their wages. There is really no mystery about the matter. Just as a general in the field has inferior officers, to say nothing of clerks and messengers, attached to his headquarters in order to enable him to perform the duties of command, so an Archbishop, a banker, and even a Labour leader, has secretaries and servants, who do for him that humbler work, the doing of which, if he did it himself, would prevent his doing the work with only he can do. Other witnesses have exhibited other unrealities. Some came to puff some mechanical and artificial solution of the difficulties confronting the Committee. But domestic service is a very human business, and life and humanity are impatient of mechanical solutions. Training is useful, no doubt; a girl can learn from it to make a bed or cook a dinner. But she cannot learn to be a servant; that, like swimming or making a speech, can only be learnt in one way—by doing it. At present, as we knew before the Committee began sitting, there is a reluctance to do it. The reasons given by witnesses are often fantastic enough; but what they really point to as the reason or reasons is the general restlessness and disturbance of outlook of which we are aware in all classes. This is not solely due to the war. Indeed, it has affected women much more than men, who in fact, come forward rather freely for domestic service. It is primarily due to the movement towards the independence and equality of women which has so profoundly affected society during the last fifteen years.

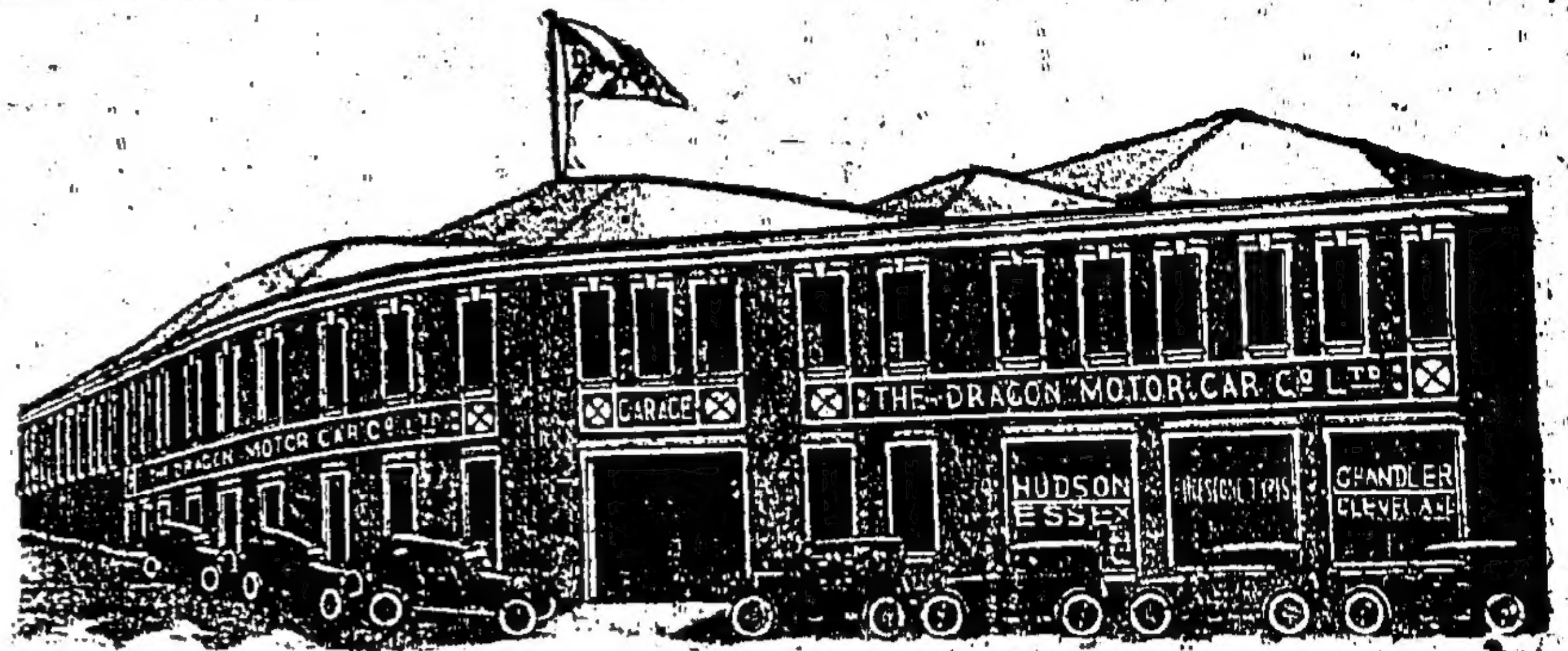
Soon, perhaps, as women get accustomed to the realities of what is changed and what is unchangeable in their position, they will come to see that the notion that there is anything degrading in service is merely absurd. The question of dignity is really one of skill. And though it requires more skill to make a pair of boots than to clean them, is certainly requires much more to cook a dinner or to keep a house clean and in good order than to perform successfully half or three-quarters of the tasks performed by the workers in factories and workshops. Such work commonly provides less scope than that of a servant, whether for the working of mind or for that of character. Domestic service is much less of a routine, and involves much more trust on the part of the employer, and independent judgment on the part of the servant. That is, incidentally, one reason why it cannot be brought under trade union regulations and fixed, universal hours, any more than stock-farming or editing a newspaper. If, in fact, the advantages and disadvantages of all close personal relationships. In former days, servants, like wives, were almost defenceless; and if the husband or mistress was a brute, the relation was that of slave and bully. And the slave never escaped; the bully was always there. But today no servant need be a slave an hour longer than she chooses. She has only to walk off; she will at once be welcomed by plenty of mistresses who are not bullies. Still, no doubt, the conditions vary widely between situation and situation. It all comes back to character on both sides. If the servant believes in good work, and does it, if her service is something better than the cy-service of men-pleasers, it will be strange indeed if she does not find a good mistress. And if the mistress is considerate in the small things that make up domestic life, if she declines herself rather than encroach on a servant's expected and reasonable leisure, if she is careful never to be insolent, never to wound her servant's self-respect, if, without intruding, she welcomes with interest any confidences that may be offered to her about health or family or friendships, she will be sure to have servants who are also friends.—Times.

FATHER OF 39 CHILDREN.

From Bergen, Sweden, comes the report of a man who is father to thirty-nine children. The man is a peasant, 69 years of age, and he has been married three times. During the eighteen years of his first marriage his wife presented him with fifteen children, ten boys and five girls. His second matrimonial venture lasted twelve years, during which time he became the father of twelve more—six boys and six girls. By his present wife, to whom he has been married for fourteen years, he has had yet another twelve children—seven boys and five girls.—Reuter.



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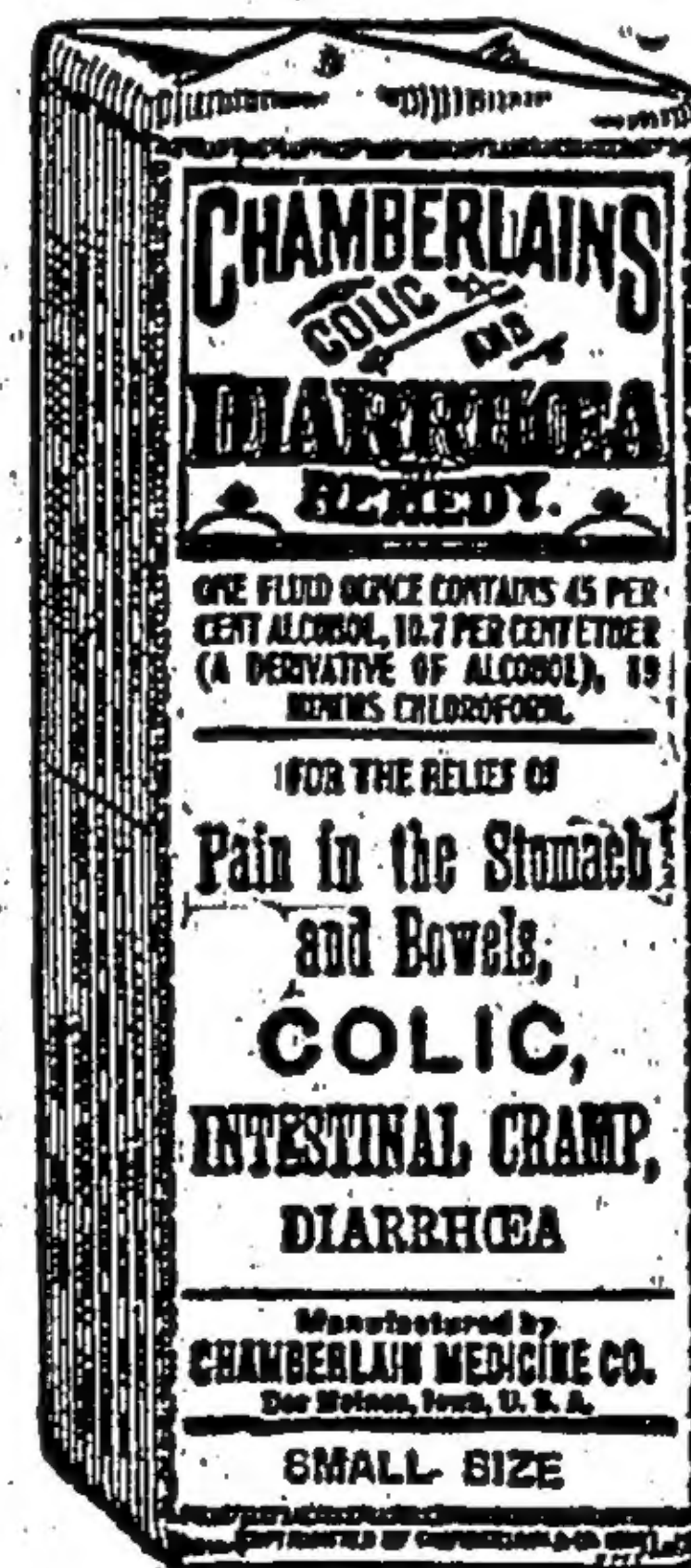


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Consider Your Health.

When you consider how much depends upon it, what can be more important to you than the state of your health? If you are troubled with bad or indigestion health your capacities for work or pleasure are affected. Thousands of people know by old experience that

**Beecham's
Pills**

are a blessing in the household and deserve a most beautiful spot in cases of
Torpid Liver,
Biliousness,
Sick-Headache,
Indigestion,
Loss of Appetite,
Constipation,

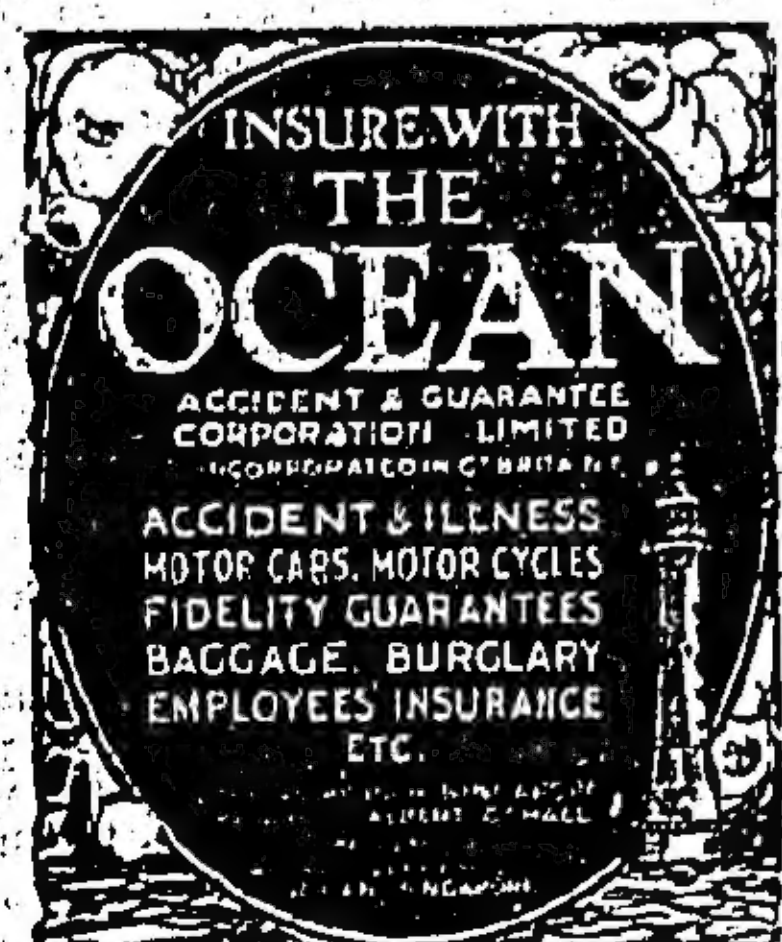
and other disturbing forms of stomach or dyspeptic trouble.

Beecham's Pills are good alike for men, women and child; if taken according to directions. They are pre-eminently a family medicine—a remedy to have at hand in readiness for every occasion where need arises. They have the largest sale of any Proprietary Medicine in the World and have earned the reputation of being "Worth a Guinea a Box."

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
**THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3**

**HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS.**CONTAINING ALL THE WEEK'S
LOCAL NEWS.

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How long have you been out from Home?
and

When do you go on leave?

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Regular Monthly Freight and Passenger Service between Japan, China, Hongkong, Manila and Straits and Hamburg and other North Continental Ports.

OUTWARD from Hamburg via Ports of Call

Steamers	Tonnage, d.w.	Arrival
*Albert Vogler ...	9,000 tons	10th August
*Carl Legien ...	9,000 tons	7th September
*Adolf von Baeyer ...	9,000 tons	First half of October
*Emil Kirdorf ...	9,000 tons	First half of November
*Hochsee ...	12,300 tons	First half of December

HOMEWARD for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg

Steamers	Tonnage, d.w.	Departure
*Hochsee ...	12,300 tons	20th Aug. Calling at Manila 19th Sept.
*Albert Vogler ...	9,000 tons	—
*Carl Legien ...	9,000 tons	—
*Adolf von Baeyer ...	9,000 tons	—
*Emil Kirdorf ...	9,000 tons	—

* These steamers are fitted with all comfort for the convenience of about 50 first class passengers.
† Cargo boat.

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The S/S. "BOLIVIA"

will be loading for ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, OPTIONAL LONDON, COPENHAGEN and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

About 28th August, 1923.

Particulars	Expected on or about	Will leave homeward-bound on or about
M/S. "Java" ...	18th August	25th September
M/S. "Afrika" ...	10th September	15th October
M/S. "Chile" ...	10th October	15th November

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars please apply to:-

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GERMANY'S POWER TO PAY.

DR. CASSEL'S SURVEY.

Dr. Gustav Cassel, Professor of Political Economy at the University of Stockholm, spoke on "Devastation and Reconstruction in Europe" to a large audience at the London School of Economics on June 21st. Mr. Walter Lunt, Chairman of the Westminster Bank, presided.

Professor Cassel said the purely physical destruction directly caused by the war attracted a disproportionate interest. Few people realised that the war was accompanied by a consumption of capital of a much wider nature, namely, the wear and tear of capital, the exhaustion of the soil, and the setting back of the normal production of new buildings. The drawing up of new frontiers had caused a very serious devastation of Europe. Another factor of destruction of the first order had been the commercial policy, inaugurated after the war, whereby most nations tried to cut themselves off as completely as possible from others. The whole international policy inaugurated with the Peace Treaties was economically of a very mischievous character.

The devastation which we had to do with must primarily be looked upon as a disturbance of the working of the complicated machinery of modern society, and a consequent reduction of the income-earning capacity of the world. The real calamity was the devastation of the social organism which kept the machinery going. The worst thing was that this devastation was still continually going on, making all efforts at reparation vain and futile.

REPARATIONS PROBLEM.

Referring to reparations, the lecturer said that the first point on every programme for reparation must obviously be the cessation of further devastation. (Cheers.) "The most important hindrance to a rational work for reconstruction had been that the question of payment for reconstruction had been put in the foreground instead of reconstruction itself. Disproportionate interest had been devoted to the question as to who should pay, and unreasonable costs had been incurred in order to enforce payment from those who were regarded as guilty. The French devastation of Germany, which was still going on, under the pretext that Germany could be forced to pay, had now brought Germany into a worse condition than France. (Cheers.)

As people had begun gradually to realise the sheer impossibility of the indemnity figures first put forward, the question of Germany's real ability to pay had come to play a prominent role in the whole discussion of European reconstruction. It was in itself a good idea that a scientific investigation should be made into the matter. Germany's paying capacity was continually altering, and depended in the future primarily on how Germany was going to be treated. Germany had at present to restrict her imports of food and of raw material far below the minimum which would be required for a sound feeding of the German people. In spite of this, Germany had hardly been able in any year since the Armistice to obtain any real equilibrium in her international payments. If an equilibrium had been obtained it had been so only by aid of the extraordinary device of selling German marks abroad as an object of speculation. This extremely unsound way out of the difficulties was now closed.

To ask Germany to increase her efforts and to put pressure upon the German Government to enforce such high efforts could hardly be a wise policy. If Germany was forced to make a better offer, the probability was she would be unable to effect the payments promised. A real and lasting solution was only possible if the whole problem of Germany's paying capacity was scientifically investigated.

STARVING-OUT GERMANY. The Chairman, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said he agreed with every word of Professor Cassel's inspiring address. In his mind there was no devastation more serious, more difficult to compete with, than the narrow-mindedness and provincialism which had been brought about by the war. We had only to look at the newspapers to realise how prevalent was the idea of Germany being knocked out. It would almost appear that we would rather lose Germany, as a customer so long as did not have her as a competitor. (Hear, hear.)

There were some who were willing to see France crush Germany, even if Germany had to be reduced to starvation. There were some economists who held that Germany's population should be reduced by twenty millions, whether by starvation or otherwise. He was talking to a German the other day about the problem, and asked if there was any way out of this terrible plight. The answer was: "None, unless the attitude of Europe towards Germany was fundamentally altered."

LONDON STREET TRAFFIC.

The figures of London street traffic are amazing. The following table states the number of vehicles passing important road junctions from 8 a.m. until 5 p.m. during a census taken in June, 1922, with the estimated number to-day.

	June, 1922.	To-day.
Hyde Park Corner ...	51,000	53,500
Piccadilly ...	40,000	42,200
Travellers' Square ...	38,000	41,000
Mansion House ...	30,000	33,000
Elephant and Castle ...	26,000	28,500
Ludgate-circus ...	20,000	22,500

Only the City—a square mile—has power to close its main roads to certain classes of heavy traffic. Elsewhere, steam tractor engines with trailers, slow moving horse-drawn lorries, and anything with wheels may wander freely at its own sweet will.

Private motor owners are driven off the roads by the horde of commercial and transport vehicles. It is quicker and more comfortable to walk than to ride in busy streets.

An improved shoe lace

METALACES

combining efficiency, ease and economy.

Let us fit you.

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INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILING	SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
BANGKOK via SWATOW ...	"KWAISANG" ... Tuesday, 7th Aug. 2 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW ...	"KWAISANG" ... Tuesday, 7th Aug. 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI ...	"LOKSANG" ... Wednesday, 8th Aug. 11 a.m.
TIENSIN via WEIHAIWEI ...	"CHEONGSHING" ... Wednesday, 8th Aug. 3 p.m.
CHEFOO ...	"CHUNSHANG" ... Thursday, 9th Aug. 8 a.m.
BANGKOK via HOIHOW ...	"LEESANG" ... Friday, 10th Aug. 8 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ...	"LEESANG" ... Friday, 10th Aug. 8 a.m.
ANTUNG via SWATOW ...	"ESANG" ... Friday, 10th Aug. Noon.
SHANGHAI ...	"WINGSANG" ... Friday, 10th Aug. 3 p.m.
MANILA ...	"FOOKSANG" ... Friday, 10th Aug. 4 p.m.
Kobe ...	"HOSANG" ... Saturday, 11th Aug. 2 p.m.
STRAITS & CALUTTA ...	"FOOSHING" ... Tuesday, 14th Aug. Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ...	"TAISANG" ... Wednesday, 15th Aug. 9 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW ...	"KUTSANG" ... Thursday, 22nd Aug. Noon.
Kobe ...	"HINSANG" ... Friday, 24th Aug. 11 a.m.
SANDAKAN ...	"HINSANG" ... Friday, 24th Aug. 11 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE This line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Rangoon and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Surabai and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with wireless and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through bills of lading are issued to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo calling at Hoihow when intermediate calls.

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TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chetoo.

BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

s.s. "HOSANG" will be despatched on or about

Saturday, 11th Aug., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

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GENERAL MANAGER.

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OUTWARDS.

Vessel.	Due Hongkong.
"GLENSHIRE" ...	13th Aug.
"PEMBROKESHIRE" ...	30th Aug.
"GLENLUCE" ...	10th Sept.
"GLENOGLE" ...	20th Sept.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel.	Leave Hongkong.	Discharge
"GLENIFFER" ...	8th Aug.	Genoa, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
"CARNARVONSHIRE" ...	14th Aug.	London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
"GLENBEG" ...	29th Aug.	London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to:-

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The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.

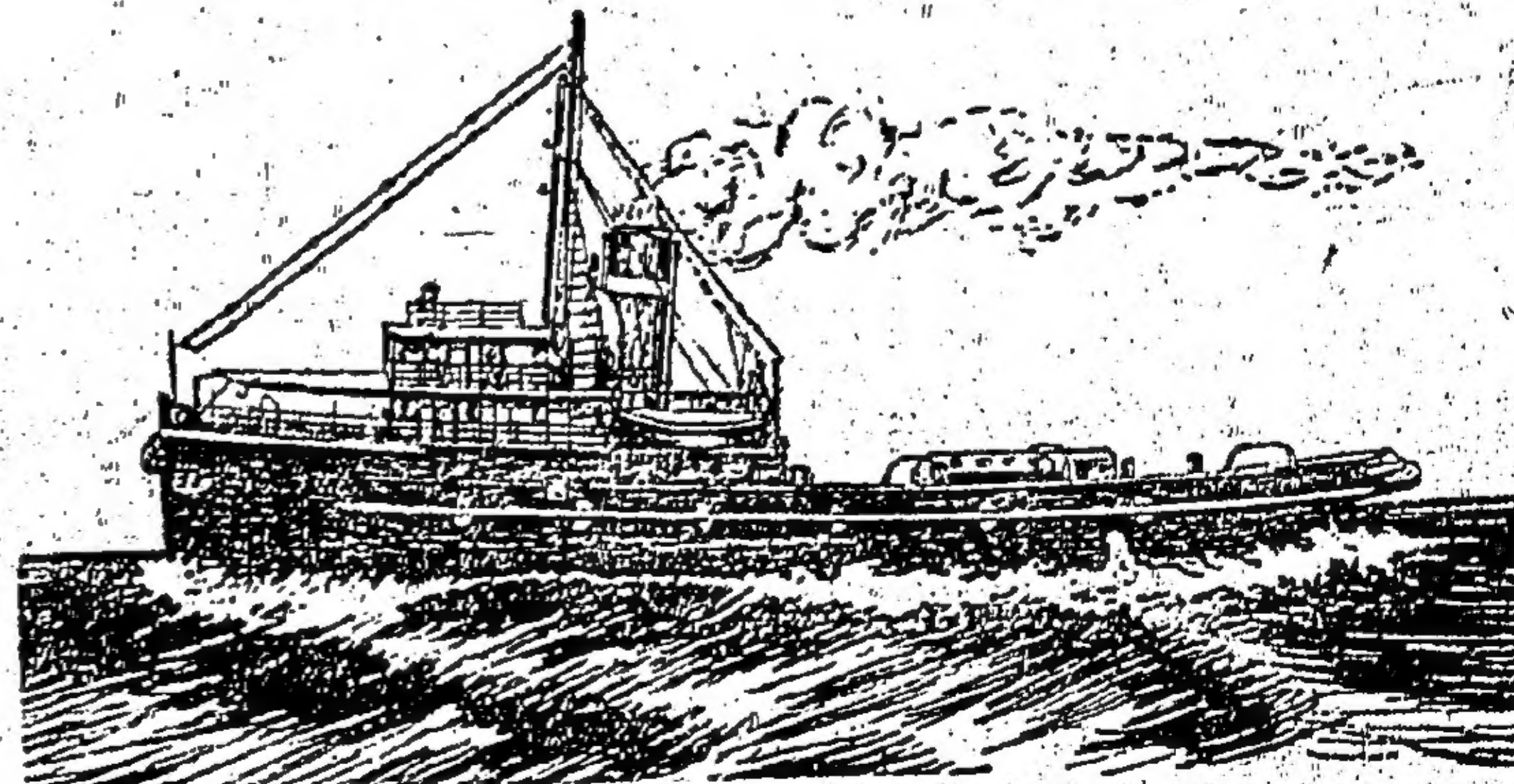
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Steel Twin-Screw Ocean-going Tug and Salvage Steamer

"Henry Keswick"

Built, engine and equipped complete by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong for their own service, 1921. Length 165' B.P., Breadth 34' (m) Depth 17' (m) I.H.P. 2000. Fitted with electrically driven submersible and centrifugal pumps, air compressor, wireless, searchlight and all modern appliances for Salvage Work.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager:

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REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.

SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

For HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi

s.s. "NANYO MARU" No. 1 ... on or about 9th Aug.

For KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

s.s. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 8th Aug.

For further particulars, please apply to:-

S. MITARAI

Branch Office.

No. 27, Bonham Strand, West.

Tel. Central No. 185.

Top Floor, King's Building.

Tel. Central No. 140.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

August 5th.
Reims, French str., 317 tons, Capt. A. Menanteau, from Hoihow, with a general cargo.—Tai Woo & Co.
 August 6th.
Angkor, French str., 3,788 tons, Capt. J. Desirat, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—M.M.
Eastern, British str., 2,272 tons, Capt. Y. L. Smith, from Sydney, with a general cargo.—Mackinnon, MacKenzie & Co.
Japan, Swedish str., 2,229 tons, Capt. E. Norrman, from Gothenburg and Antwerp, with a general cargo.—The Swedish Trading Co.
Patroclus, British str., 6,010 tons, Capt. Geo. T. Clark, from Liverpool, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Peking, Chinese str., 234 tons, Capt. Ho Kam Hi, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo.—Chung Tung & Co.
Felzan Maru, Japanese str., from Canton.

CLEARANCES.

August 5th.
Nanchang, for Haiphong.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.
 Per P. & O. s.s. *Southern*, from Shanghai.—Mr. C. W. Donaldson.
 Per s.s. *Eastern*, from Melbourne and Port, on August 6th.—Mr. C. Muller, Miss D. Rudge, Rev. Fr. Hayes, M. Paul Marcus, Capt. G. Moore, Miss J. Hall, Mrs. J. Mackay and infant, Brigadier and Mrs. Chard, Mr. A. Brodsky, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Brockhurst, Mr. O. P. Cohen, Miss D. Penninger, Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Lowe, Mr. H. Gurfinkel, Mr. and Mrs. John Nelson, Mr. E. Debatoff, Mr. R. de Kat, Mr. C. F. Gordon, Mr. G. T. Shoen, Mrs. Bott, Miss H. E. Smith, Comdr. J. P. Laumon, U.S.N., Mrs. E. Bond, Mr. E. R. Gourdeau, Mr. R. Belmonte, Mr. S. de Gusman.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. *Korea* left Shanghai for this port on August 4th, at 3 p.m., and is due here to-day, at about 8 a.m.
 The B.I. & A. s.s. *Japan* left Singapore for this port on August 4th, p.m., and is due here on August 10th, a.m.
 The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. *Anglo* left Singapore for this port on August 6th, at 7 a.m., with the outward English mails, and is due here on August 10th, about noon.
 The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. *Kurama* left London for China and Japan on August 3rd, at 3 p.m.
 The T.K.K. s.s. *Rokko Maru* arrived at Yokohama on August 3rd, and sails on August 5th for South America.

THE DEMOCRATISATION OF OCEAN TRAVEL.

PASSING OF THE SECOND-CLASS.

The following is from a Melbourne correspondent:—
 Is the second-class passenger accommodation on the mail steamers running between Australia and London via Colombo doomed? This question is being asked in view of the official announcement of the Orient Co. that only first and third-class will be carried in the *Orion* and *Orizaba*, and in the new 20,000-ton oil-burners, *Orion* and *Orizaba*. The Company state that this change of policy will enable the offering of first-class accommodation at lower fares for superior cabins, and a wide choice of accommodation at various rates. Some declare that this change was inevitable, owing (1) to the changes which have occurred in the via the Cape route, and especially the accommodation offered by the re-conditioned White Star liners; (2) the advent of the Commonwealth Government Bay liners; (3) the anticipated character of the German ships to be placed, perhaps, next year, on the Australian run via Suez which will offer extraordinary fine accommodation in the hope of regaining the large patronage enjoyed prior to July, 1914. It looks very much as though the P. & O. will by force of circumstances be compelled to follow suit. In the meantime the Commonwealth Line has gone one better by having only one class and recently persons in good circumstances have travelled by the "Bay" boats and speak very highly of them. What is termed, "Democratization of Ocean Travel" is progressing rapidly, though how it will suit Anglo-Indian tastes, at first, is another matter.

"DRY" LINER COMEDY.

SMUGGLERS HAVE A MERRY TIME.

Reporting the arrival at Southampton of the White Star liner *Mauretania*, which was the first big ship to leave the United States without a supply of liquor, in accordance with the prohibition law, a London paper says:—

Except for the brandy which was placed under the doctor's seal the vessel left New York without any intoxicating liquor aboard, but the ship had not got very far before there was a transformation.

Wines and liquor of all sorts, including a very large number of bottles of beer, began to make their appearance, and passengers' innocent-looking trunks and hat-boxes were found to be full of the prohibited drink.

The bar steward, who had expected to be unemployed on the homeward voyage, was kept busy making cocktails and other beverages with the smuggled liquor, and some of the first-class cabins were turned into store rooms.

Some of the passengers had observed the law and not taken anything aboard, but the "smugglers" were generous while the supply lasted.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver, Montreal & Quebec

From	Thru	From	Thru
England	Tokyo	Canada	England
Empress Russia	Aug. 9 Aug. 27	Empress France	Aug. 18 Aug. 28
Empress Australia	Aug. 24 Sept. 12	Empress Scotland	Sept. 1 Sept. 8
Empress Asia	Sept. 6 Sept. 24	Montcalm	Sept. 21 Sept. 28
Empress Canada	Sept. 22 Oct. 8	Empress Scotland	Sept. 29 Oct. 4
Empress Russia	Oct. 4 Oct. 22	Empress France	Oct. 13 Oct. 19
		Empress Scotland	Oct. 27 Nov. 2

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg. Allotment of Cabin on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets issued. Early reservation necessary.

Three Trans-continental Trains Daily.
 Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Drawing Rooms.

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

"CANADIAN PACIFIC THROUGHOUT"

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T. K. K.

THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN.

REDUCED FARE TO EUROPE.

First class throughout. £120. Mono class steamers on the Atlantic.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

STEAMERS LEAVE HONGKONG.

TENYO MARU (calling at Manila and Keelung) ... 23,000 tons Aug. 8th.

KOREA MARU (calling at Manila and Keelung) ... 23,000 tons Aug. 16th.

SHINYO MARU (calling at Keelung) ... 23,000 tons Aug. 31st.

SHIBURA MARU (calling at Dairen) ... 23,000 tons Sept. 15th.

TAIYO MARU (calling at Manila and Keelung) ... 23,000 tons Sept. 25th.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, MANZANILLO, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, AFRICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS LEAVE HONGKONG.

GINYO MARU ... 16,000 tons ... September 5th.

ANTO MARU ... 16,000 tons ... October 20th.

SEIYO MARU ... 14,000 tons ... December 4th.

BAKUO MARU ... 16,500 tons ... January 15th.

JAPAN-HONGKONG-JAVA SERVICE.

OSAKA, KOBE, MOI, DAIREN, HONGKONG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

STEAMER DESTINATION LEAVE HONGKONG.

PERSIA MARU (Keelung, Moji, Kobe & Osaka) ... August 17th.

NEW YORK LINE. (Freight only).

VIA JAVA AND SUEZ.

STEAMER LEAVE HONGKONG.

WOYO MARU ... about August 9th.

For full information regarding Passengers, Freight & Sailings.

Apply to: Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART

MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

H. S. STEAMSHIP

"VAN CLOON"

will be despatched to

SINGAPORE & BELAWAN-DELI Direct.

8th August, 1923.

1st Class Fare to Singapore—\$100

"his vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers"

Single and double cabins.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN.

Telephone Central No. 1574. Agents.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Albert Vogler (Hugo Stuenkel), due Aug. 10th, p.m.
 Amboise (M.M.), due August 25th.
 Andre Lebon (M.M.), due August 17th.
 Empress of Australia, due August 15th.
 Khien (P. & O.), due to-day at 8 a.m.
 Mentor (Blue Funnel), due August 31st.
 Perseus (Blue Funnel), due August 25th.
 Sangola (B.I.), due August 8th.
 Sunland (Bickmers Line), due August 9th.
 Varina (B.I.), due August 8th.
 Victoria, due August 27th.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 6th.	Previous Day	at 1 p.m.	at 4 p.m.	at 8 p.m.
Barometer	29.43	29.45	29.54	
Temperature	81	77	82	
Humidity	81	82	83	
Wind Direction	WNW	W	S	
Force	8	6	4	
Weather	or	or	or	
Rain	0.71	0.00	0.15	

Highest open-air Temperature on 6th ... 82

Lowest open-air Temperature on 6th ... 77

BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANGTUNG.

Waterlevels in English Feet at 8 A.M.

Place of Observation.	Highest recorded.	Lowest recorded.	W.L. Aug. 3.	W.L. Aug. 4.
Wuchow, W. River	+79.50	-2.43	—	—
Kongmoon, W. River	+14.70	-0.80	—	—
Likunghow, N. River	+57.00	—	17.5	14.5
Samsui, N. River	+27.25	-5.00	2.32	21.9
Shikling, E. River	+15.15	-0.88	—	—

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ON SALE.

HONGKONG HARBOR REPORTS

of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1921.

Revised by the Members.

PRINTED BY THE MEMBERS.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

PACIFIC MAIL

STEAMSHIP COMPANY

MANAGING AGENTS—UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

FAST NEW AMERICAN STEAMERS TO

SAN FRANCISCO

via

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

"PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" ... Aug. 18th.

"PRESIDENT PIERCE" ... Aug. 29th.

Sailing and Fares subject to Change Without Notice.

LOW FARES TO EUROPE

LOCAL EQUIVALENT OF

£120

£110

FIRST CLASS

ONE CLASS STEAMERS

THROUGHOUT.

ON ATLANTIC.

WITH STOP OVER PRIVILEGES AT PORTS OF CALL AND

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ENTAL RAILWAY AND

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VISIT

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 NIAGARA FALLS.

HONGKONG—MANILA

"PRESIDENT PIERCE" ... Aug. 20th

"PRESIDENT WILSON" ... Sept. 3rd

HONGKONG—CALCUTTA

FREIGHT ONLY

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & BANGOO.

For Full Information regarding Rates, Space, etc., Apply to—

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Cable Address: Tel. Central 141. Canton Agents: HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD.

"SOLANO."



VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai, Japan ports

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.

Through passage rates to Europe via America \$3405. G.4405. G.4440.

IYO MARU ... Saturday, 11th Aug., at 11 a.m.

SHIDYUOKA MARU ... Saturday, 11th Aug., at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.

HAKONE MARU ... Tuesday, 31st Aug., at 4 p.m.

SUWA MARU ... Thursday, 29th Aug., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

MATSUYE MARU ... First half Sept.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES & VALENCIA.

DARBAN MARU ... First half Sept.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 15th Aug., at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 15th Sept., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Darban & Cape Town.

KANAGAWA MARU ... End Oct. or beginning Nov.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.

HAKODATE MARU ... Friday, 10th Aug.

QALOUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Bangkok.

CALCUTTA MARU ... Friday, 10th Aug.

YAGASAKI, KULE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGAI MARU ... Saturday, 18th Aug., Afternoon

YAGASAKI, KULE & YOKOHAMA.

LIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 8th Aug.

LYONS MARU ... Thursday, 9th Aug.

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 15th Aug.

For further information apply to: NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Telephone Central No. 232, 233 & 242. F. OGURI, Manager.

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SHIPBUILDERS, MARINE AND LAND ENGINEERS

builders of Vessels up to 1,500 Tons; Fast Steam Launches and Motor Craft of all kinds; Tugs, Barges, Oil Tankers, Light-draft and River Steamers;

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WEATHER REPORT.

August 6th at 14.40.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, etc.—A severe typhoon within 30 miles of Lat. 23 deg. N. Long. 115 deg. E. moving West.

August 6th at 10.40.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, etc.—Typhoon filling up in Lat. 24 deg. N. Long. 110 deg. E. position uncertain.

August 6th at 22.00.—Local signal No. 3 hoisted.

August 6th at 7.55.—Local signal No. 3 lowered.

August 6th at 10.40.—Pressure has increased considerably in the neighbourhood of Hongkong. It is nearly stationary at the majority of other reporting stations.

The typhoon is filling up to the N.W. of Wuchow.

At 6 a.m. this morning the Guam typhoon was in about Lat. 13 deg. N. and Long. 140 deg. E. moving N.W.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m., 6th August, 6.31 inch. Total since January 1st, 22.53 inches, against an average of 34.50 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon, 7th Aug., is as follows:—

DISTRICT FORECAST

Formosa Channel ... S.E. winds, moderate.

Hongkong to Gap Rock ... S. winds, strong moderating; overcast, occasional rain.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook ... do.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan ... do.

VISITORS AT HOTELS

HONGKONG HOTELS.

Mr. G. A. Abernethy, Mr. E. L. Lebeck

Mr. J. B. Baker, Mr. H. L. Lillie

Mr. & Mrs. Barrell, Mr. P. Marks

Mr. & Mrs. A. J., Mr

"ELLERMAN LINE"

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

KASAMA ... 3rd Sept. ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

CITY OF GLASGOW ... 12th Aug. ... 1st Class 282, 2nd Class 262.

PASSAGE RATES TO LONDON.

"A" Class Steamers ... 1st Class 282, 2nd Class 262.
 "B" Class Steamers ... 1st Class 284, 2nd Class 268.
 "C" Class Steamers ... 1st Class 286.

(S.S. "C" Class Steamers comprise those of the Cargo type, which have accommodation for a few passengers, but do not carry Doctor or Surgeons.)

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

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AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

CITY OF MADRAS ... 8th August.
 TATHYBIUS ... 15th August.
 CITY OF BOSTON ... 24th August.
 ANTIOCHUS ... 31st Sept.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.

(JOHN SWIRE & SON, LTD.) HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Hongkong.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for
CHAMBERLAIN	20th Aug.
PAUL LECAT	3rd Sept.
ANDER LEBON ...	13th July	17th Sept.
AMBOISE ...	27th July	1st Oct.
CORDILLERE ...	10th Aug.	15th Oct.
ANGERS ...	24th Aug.	28th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance.)

A CLASS (1st Class) ... 85.00.00. B CLASS (1st Class) ... 85.00.00.
 SYRAME ... 85.00.00. SYRAME ... 85.00.00.

Through Tickets to London and Landing Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boat.)

C. DORISE leading for BORDEAUX, HAVRE, ANTWERP & DUNKIRK, about 16th August.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

Telephone: Central 740.

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of First, High Class Coast Steamers (having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Pass in restaurants, cabins and staterooms).

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying Office 10 Days)

HAIFONG ... Capt. Ellis Walker ... Tuesday, 7th Aug., at 12 Noon.
 HAIFONG ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... Friday, 10th Aug., at 1 p.m.

Calling at Amoy for Passengers only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Pier)

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LARPAK & CO.,

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AND

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MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES
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 ESTRE, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SOUDAN"	6,696	7th Aug. 4 p.m.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KEITH"	6,017	8th Aug. Noon	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"ALIPPORE"	5,273	20th Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KASHMIR"	6,841	22nd Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	7th Sept.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SICILIA"	6,813	20th Sept.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"DONGOLA"	8,068	21st Sept.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MANTUA"	10,902	6th Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SOUDAN"	6,697	17th Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KASHMIR"	6,098	19th Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MACEDONIA"	7,623	2nd Nov.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SICILIA"	8,863	4th Nov.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MALWA"	10,941	16th Nov.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay

1924.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"JANUS"	4,824	25th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"JAPAN"	6,052	2nd Sept.	do.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,060	1st Sept.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"JAPAN"	6,052	10th Aug.	Yokohama.
"SANGOLA"	5,184	10th Aug.	Yokohama & Kobe.
"DONGOLA"	8,068	11th Aug. 4 p.m.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MANTUA"	10,902	25th Aug.	do.
"SICILIA"	6,813	28th Aug.	Shanghai.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

First Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels (Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft.) will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight Handbooks, etc., apply to—

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PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON and NEW YORK

S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE" ... on or about 31st August.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED, (Incorporated in Great Britain) 85, George's Building

Telephone: Central 5185. Telegrams (Furness) [21]

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

"LONDON MARU" (Call at Marseilles) ... Tuesday, 4th Sept.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown—Passenger Service.

"MEXICO MARU" (Call at Montevideo) ... Friday, 17th Aug.

BOMBAY—Monthly service via Singapore and Colombo.

"SUMATRA MARU" ... Monday, 20th Aug.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE & DELI—Regular monthly Passenger Service.

"BUSHO MARU" ... Saturday, 1st Sept.

CALCUTTA—Monthly Service via Singapore and Rangoon.

"INDO MARU" ... Wednesday, 15th Aug.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—via Shanghai and Japan Ports—Taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger Service.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Friday, 17th Aug.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"ALASKA MARU" ... Beginning of Aug.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe, Yokohama via Shanghai.

"PARIS MARU" ... Thursday, 16th Aug.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Friday, 10th Aug. Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"OSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 16th Aug. 10 a.m.

TAKAO & KEELUNG.

"BUSHO MARU" ... Thursday, 16th Aug.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to

K. KIKI, Manager.

Tel. Central No. 4990.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports	Steamer	Date of Departure
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SZICHUEN"	On 7th Aug. 4 p.m.
HUIHOW, FAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"YUNNAN"	On 8th Aug. 9 a.m.
MANILA	"YUNNAN"	On 8th Aug. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KIANGSU"	On 8th Aug. 4 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 8th Aug. 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 10th Aug. Noon.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KANSU"	On 10th Aug. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 10th Aug. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"KANCHOW"	On 11th Aug. 4 p.m.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 14th Aug. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 14th Aug. 4 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 17th Aug. Noon.

Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (extending to Pakow), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to Tientsin), and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone Central 28. (JOHN SWIRE & SON, LTD.) Agents

CARGO & "AP" CASE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (7-A, Swire & Son, Ltd.)

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Manila, Sandakan, & Aus. Ports.
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This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

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STRUTHERS & BARRY

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO

FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S.B. "West Chopaka" ... Due Hongkong 31st Aug.

U.S.S.B. "West Carmona" ... Leave Hongkong 1st Sept.

U.S.S.B. "West Carmona" ... Due Hongkong 31st Sept.

U.S.S.B. "West Carmona" ... Leave Hongkong 31st Sept.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS, THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO MANILA, CEBU AND ILOILO.

U.S.S.B. "West Chopaka" ... Due Hongkong 11th Aug.

U.S.S.B. "West Chopaka" ... Leave Hongkong 15th Aug.

TO MANILA AND SINGAPORE.

U.S.S.B. "West Chopaka" ... Due Hongkong 16th Aug.

U.S.S.B. "West Chopaka" ... Leave Hongkong 31st Aug.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO

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L. EVERETT, General Agent for

JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES.

INDO-CHINA-STRAITS & JAVA.

1st Floor, Queen's Building, Phone Central No. 3006.

K. A. HEYUM, Res. Agent.

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DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

For BOSTON & NEW YORK via SUEZ

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 11th Aug.

S.S. "BOWEN CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 7th Sept.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

Fiume having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

VESSELS HAVE ACCOMMODATION FOR SALOON PASSENGERS.

REDUCED FARE FROM HONGKONG TO ITALIAN PORTS, E.G.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE.

S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... sailing on or about 2nd Sept.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... sailing on or about 7th Aug.

S.S. "TRIESTE" ... sailing on or about end of Aug.

S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... sailing on or about end of Sept.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA and COLOMBO to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports. Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

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